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Markham, Gertrude

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# How to chuse, ride, traine, and diet,<sup>2</sup> both Hunting-horses and running Horses.

With all the secrets thereto belonging discouered:  
an Arte never heere-to-fore written by  
any Author.

Also a discourse of horsmanship, wherein the bree-  
ding, and ryding of Horses for seruice, in a briefe manner,  
is more methodically sette downe then hath beene heretofore: with a  
more easie and direct course for the ignorant, to attaine to the  
said Arte or knowledge.

Together with a newe addition for the cure of horses disea-  
ses, of what kinde or nature soever.

*Brama affas, poco speso, nulla chieggio.*



AT LONDON,  
Printed by I. R. for Richard Smith, and are to be sold at  
his shoppe at the West-doore of Paules.  
Anno. Dom. 1596.





To the Right worshipfull and his  
singuler good Father, Ma. Robert Markham,  
of Cotham in the County of Nottingham,  
Esquire.



Haue (Syr) in this Treatise of  
Horsemanshippe, gathered together  
my liues experience, most humblie  
offering the same to your patro-  
nage, as a worke nothing at all  
woorthy your reviewing, but carrying the name of  
Horsemanship which you haue always faoured,  
I rather presume of kinde acceptation. If I haue  
erred, none better then your selfe can correct mee,  
if my worke bee perfect, there is no mans aplaus  
can better please me; How euer it be, yours it must  
be, and I my selfe for euer will be

Your obedient sonne,

Ieruis Markham.

¶. 3.

To

## To the Gentlemen Readers.



HE winde (Gentlemen) standing in the mouth of my Cave, hath blowne my loose papers into the worlde, and canonized mee as foolish in Paules Church-yard, as Sybilla was wise in Cumæ: I haue written of a subiect, which many more then most excellent in the same arte haue intreated. If therefore their perfections shall withdrawe your eyes from my labour, imagine it to be but a Parenthesis intruding it selfe amonst theyr works. And when you haue ouer-read it, you shall find it to detract nothing, but as a ready Hand-mayde, endeuour to bring theyr pleasures to effect, and discouer that which hetherto hath beene obscrued. If therefore I shall find grace in your sightes, my thanks shall be, that this my Treatise, shall reach you howe to preserue your Horses from tyring, which otherwise in the midst of your pleasures, would giue ouer shamefully.

I. M.

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## CHAP. I.

### Of breeding of Horses.



It is but ignorance and selse will (the unweeded Parents of that vgly monster error) which hath blinded our English Heroes, from regarding in these latter times, that most excellent & praysle worthy gyft, the bæding, ryding, and trapning vppe of Horses, which in all ages hath bene most commendable: because of all things most commodious, and of beastes in nature to man the neerest. The dead cynders of which famous quality, if my young experiance (yet in the Midwines armes, scarce readie for his first swathing cloutes) may reviue againe, in the priuate mindes of those that shall biewe my labour, I shall holde my paine an eternall pleasure, and my selfe fully satisfied.

And first as touching the bæding of Horses, there is two things chiesly to be regarded, first the situation of the ground, next the fertilnes of the soyle whereon they shold be bæd. The ground most excellent for this purpose, ought to be on the knole or height of a Hill, bearing of such quantite, as may suffice to beare the number of your race Mares and Fillies: yet not all one entire Close, but deuided by strong fencing into thre: neyther is it of necessitie that they lye all on one knole, if they lye on divers it shal not be hurtfull. The first is; your Mares to foalke in & nurse the foales

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being

## Of the breeding, riding,

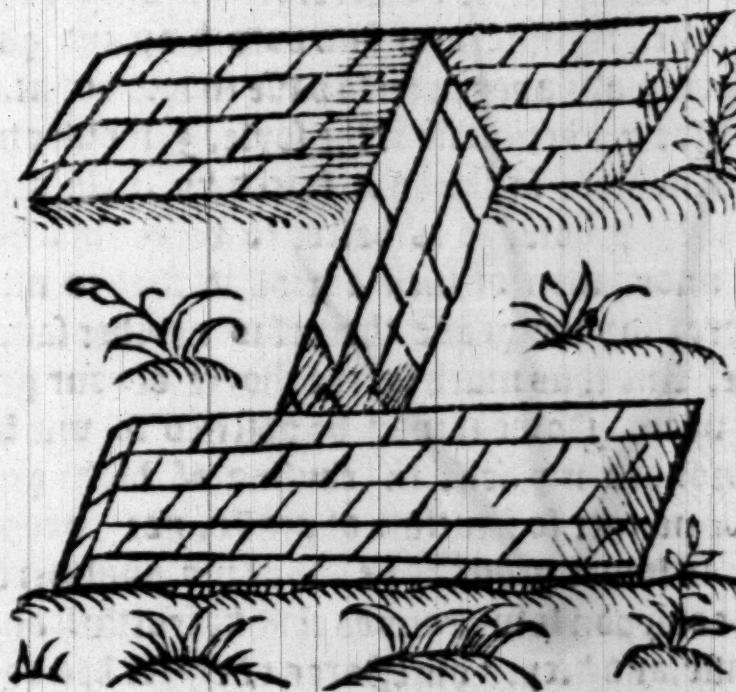
being faine. The second for the wintering of your Mares and Foales. The third for your Colts beeing weaned and drawne from they: Dammes. For the first, I would haue it a ley ground, with high rydges and deepe furrowes, and if it may be, full of great Hole-hills: that your Foales by scoping & galloping thereon, shall be brought to such nimblenesse, strength, and true footmanshippe, that they shall not only haue a most excellent braue trotte, but also during they: lyues, (not being strayned too young) they shalbe free from that foule vice of stumbling.

Thys ground I wish should lye open of the East, that the morning Sunne may rise thereon, which doth not only helpe to bring a lust to your Foales, but also addes such a strength to the y<sup>e</sup> backes, and such a firme knitting of they: ioynts, that they shall be more ready for the Rider at th<sup>e</sup> yeres old, then others (bredde contrarily) at six. For the watring place in thys Close, I would haue it some pond, which is fedde either by some fresh spring, or some running Riuier, so as your fence stande betweche the Riuier and your Mares: my reason is, because it is the nature and property of Mares, to conet to soale eyther in the water, or as neare as they can possibly gette.

For shelter in thys place, I would haue none more then the ordinary fencing which compasseth the grounde, for to haue other were but needlesse, because by experiance I haue found it, that those Foales which haue faine in Harcb, and haue bene most weather-beaten, haue proved alwaies the largest & strouest in the Ryders handling. And thus much for that part of ground where I wold haue Mares to soale in. Now for the second, where I would haue your Mares and Foales wintered, I would haue the situation of it in all things like the first, onely the watring place there, I would haue some fresh Riuier if it might be conveniently, as well for the purenes & soundnes of the water, as also for saving the annoyace of Iee, which is perilous for the legs & ioynts of young Foales. For your shelter in that place, I woulde haue

## and trayning vp of Horses.

have it thus made, in the highest part of the close, I would have you make a walk of stone in length 24. foote, in height 4. foote, and at eyther ende with a crosse-wall 14. foote in length of litle height, with y other according to this figure.



This beeing made, the two ends standing North and South, that the open sides may lye of the East and West, I woulde haue made within, Rackes of such height, that your Foales may with ease reach them, and vnder them Daungers, to throw now and then into, Chaffe, Corne, or garbidge, which no doubt will bring your Foales to beare most gallant foze-heads, sith it onely raiseth vp a good crest, and also make them puissaunt and harde Horses for seruice.

On the toppe of this house or shelter, I woulde haue layd, ouer-layer of wood in manner of a houell, that theron may be stackt your Hay and winters prouision, eyther light Corne or wilde Dates in the straw, which is the onely thing that euer I haue found by practise or reading, as a chiefe nutriment for Foales.

## Of the breeding, riding,

Now for your third Close, so; your meanings. I woulde have it if possible likewise ascending, having some roundis, Riuers, or fresh Poyse so; watering: if there be shelter of Trees or bushes, it much availeth, neperthelesse, at some end of it, woulde I haue eyther a close bouell or house built with Rache and Ranger: whereto in the winter they may at theyr willes repayre and find both Hay and garbidge, the doore being alwayes open to passe in and out at.

Lastly, for the firtulnesse of the soyle, I woulde haue it a ritch black moulde, so it be not forced by mannure, so; I assure you by proufe, it is better to b̄reede of a barrayne sonie grounde, then of such a ground that is manured every yeare, so; the grasse therof is neyther sauerie nor wholesome. And thus much for the choyce of your groundes to b̄reede vpon. Nowe it may be obiectid to me by some, that I wronged my selfe in chusing of high groundes, sith they be neither so fruitfull of grasse, nor so conuenient so; water as lower grounds be. But my answere is, her that b̄reedes vpon lowe groundes that be fruitfull and full of ranck grasse, and keepes his Mares onely for b̄reede and not so; wozke, shall find by proufe, (as I haue done) that in the winter season when they shall come to flooding, the most of his race Mares, especially those which goe ouer, shall hazard to die of the rotte, which will as soone infect Horses and Mares as Werpe, if they be not brought: where contrary, vpon high hard groundes, they shall be free from that infection.

Againe, Colts b̄reede in lowe grounds, will alwayes bee weake pasternd and satte chauld, the one through his wet treading and vncertaine feste-hold, the other through his grosse soode in Sommer, and the abundance of lower fogge in Winter: where the fresh ayre which is alwayes pure on the height of Hillis will adde such life and spirite to your Coltes, that with their scroping and wilfull running, they will waste those colde conicled humours, which in lowe grounds turne alwayes to the Strangulation or Glaunders.

When

## and trayning vp of Horses.

When you haue therefore your groundes seuered and  
sized as I haue before witten, it then resteth that you stock  
it with Mares, whiche for their trayne, colour and comely  
shape, will be profitable to breed vpon. Thei traynes,  
by which I meane theyr kindes or generations, I woulde  
haue from a platne English breed of the Dam-side, theyr  
Diers being either Neapolitan Courlers, Spanish Jenets,  
Turkes, or Barbaries: the nature and propertie of all  
which Horses, Grison hath wryt effectually.

So the colours of your Mares, I woulde haue them  
eyther baynes dapple baynes, sayle dapple grayes, or bayght  
whyte lyards: for theyr shapes thus, of stature tall, but  
not monstros, a fierie eye, a small heade, a little eare, a  
firms mane, a strong thinne crest, a long necke, a bigge  
square brest, a broade backe, a flatte legge, a straight fote,  
and a hollow hoofe: to wh ch when you haue attained, it  
shall then rest that you chuse a Stallion to match the beauty  
and goodness of your Mares: in choyce of whiche, if I differ  
from other writers, make it no wonder, but pardon me as  
well to wryte minz experiance as they theyr iudgements:  
Sith I haue made proose, and seene proose of all those Stalli-  
ons they wryte of, yet finde them nothing so fitte as another  
Horse, which in our English Authors is obscured.

Master Blundauell, in his third Chapter where he com-  
pareth rares together, adviseth him that shoulde breed a  
strong Horse for service, to chose for Stallion, eyther a Ne-  
apolitan Courser, a High Almaine, a Hungarian, a Flaun-  
ders, or a Friesland: for the first being a Courser, I allow  
him as a most singuler Horse to breed on, for the seconde the  
Almaine, I do allow him as vnsit, for hee is grossly made of  
nature, vlothful, vnnimble, cowardly, and so intollerable a  
burthen to himselfe that hee is more ready in a charge to  
stand still then trotte. For the Hungarian, I like him not  
for a Stallion hee hath so many badde shapes, as a g. cat  
head, a narrow nostrill, a small paserne, a ful hoofe, an emp-  
tie belly, a pynne buttocke, and a long lanke bodie.

## .Of the breeding, riding,

Out of the Flanders and Friesland, they be of a l ywo;st,  
they be thick, chub-headed, hollow-eyed, long-backed, flatte  
buttocks, weake toynted, especially in the pasterns, alwaies  
ready to tyre in a miles riding: and so rough bayd about  
the fetlockes, that to mend their other deformities, in spite  
of the best keepers, they will never be without the paynes  
and stratches.

Also, Maister Blundauill adviseth him that will b:ede  
Amblers, to chuse for Stallion a Genet of Spaine, or an  
Irish Hobbe: and for hym that will b:ede Runners, a  
Barbarie or a Turke. Of these I weill allow, for they bee  
good, albit the Genet is not so fitte for that purpose: for  
though he be of high pride and comely shape, yet be they  
paces weake and uncerain, especially they ambles, in  
which they alwaies wane fo and fro, carrying their bodies  
uncertainly.

Nowe to come to the true Stallion, who for his braue  
trotte, and pure vertue of valure in the field, is a staine to  
all other Horses: whose comelie and easie ample, may be  
an eternall instruction to all Aldermens Hackneys, howe  
to rocke they Maisters into a sound sleepe, whose wonder-  
full swerde both in short and long courses, may make our  
English Prickers hold their best runners but Baffles, who  
by nature hath all things perfect, nothing defectiue: him I  
hold a fitte Stallion to brecde on, and a fitte beast for hys  
Maister to hazard his life on, and thys is onely the Cour-  
ser of Arabia. A Courser I fearme him, because once hap-  
pening on an olde wyrting of a Hunck, written in parch-  
ment, about the meeting of Achilles and Hector, w:it that  
Achilles rode on an Arabian Courser.

Thys Horse of Arabia, is of a reasonable stature, nev-  
er to be no to lode, but upright and cleane fashioned,  
hys head is small, leane and slender, hys nostrell (if he bee  
angred) wonderfull wide, hys eyes like fire, readie to leape  
out of hys heade, hys eares sharpe, small, and some-what  
long, hys chanle thinne and wide, hys thopell large, hys  
necke

## and trauelling vp of Horses.

meche long, hys crest high, thinnne and swere, his back shart,  
hys chyne a handfull broade and more, hys buttocke long,  
upright and cleane, the sterne of hys tayle, wel me so smal  
as a man's finger, bot in strenght beyond any other horse,  
the haire thereon so thinnne as is possible: hys legges are  
small and cleane, having no hayre on his fetlocke, his body  
slender and rounde iambische, his cote in generalit is so fine,  
that it is not possible almost in any parte of him but his  
mane and tayle, to catch holde to pull of one hayre. The  
colleg of that Arabian which I haue seene, and which is  
even now under mine hands, is a most delicate bap, wham  
if you hielo in the Sunne, you will iudge him egher like  
changeable Watinc or cloth of Gold.

This Arabian is of nature milde and gentle to hys  
Kyder and Keeper, but to strangers most cruell: they wil  
byte like Mastises, if you offer to strike them, they wil  
ruine open mouthed at you like a dogge, and the more you  
strike, the more they will byte, they feare nothing, the night  
and day is with them al alone: and as those Gentlemen re-  
po:t that haue trauailed in those Countreys, they ordinary  
lye lyue till fifty and threescore yeres.

This horse for a stallion is preerecte, for hee hath in  
him the purite and vertue of all other horses. They bee so  
excellent for traualle, that this Arabian (of whiche I haue  
the ryding) beeing traualld from a parte of Arabia called  
Angelica to Constantinople, and from thence to the higher  
most partes of Germanie by lande, and so by see to  
Englannde, yet was hee so couragious and stiere, (having  
no slethe on his backe) that by no meane hee was  
spiled.

Hauing gotten your selfe a Stallion of this Estin-  
grey, being young and lustie, which commonlie are the best,  
or for want of such, (because they bee rare,) one of those  
which I haue before mentioned, I woulde wylle you thus  
to breed, in the Moneth of March or April, or from midde  
March till midde May following; for before and after those

## Of the breeding, riding,

tymes I doe not allow the couering of Mares. The Moone having newly changed, and finding your Mare readie for the Horse, which you shall know by her running to and fro, and by her pride, or els by proving her with some badde stond Jade, I would haue you bring her in an euening into some emptie Barne or wast house, and then your Horse, hauing baene in the soile a weeke at least, put him to her, and let hym abide with her all night, and in the morning when the Sunne is vp take him from her, and feede him well eyther with Bread or Dates, and at night put him to her againe in like manner, and thus do for thre or fourre dayes together, provded alwaies that you keape your Mare during that time from any meate, unlesse it be a handfull or two of new mowne grasse once a day, but in any case no water at all: and in thys order would I haue you one after one, (so there be between every one thre dayes at the least) couer all your Mares, and you shall finde no way moare easie, surer, nor safer.

It may seeme in me a poynt of no lesse absurdity then arrogancie, to settis downe this peremptory resolution, of couering of Mares, when Xenophon, Vegetius, Grison, and all our English writers, haue concluded and set downe precepts for the couering of Mares to be abroade, and that the Stalaktion should run with them in open places, to which opinion I am cleane oposite. If therefore my reasons and practise shall be found in equall ballance with theye former iudgements, I doubt not but the censures of the wiser, will allow me, though the ignorant carpe at my wryttings.

My first reason therfore is, that that Horse which can be kept within the bounds of a Pale, Licate, or quick-sette hedge, hauing a faire prospect & liberty to looke ouer them, him I say is not worthy to be bred of, for it doth not shewe that he is of a gentle or good disposition, but of a fearefull, dull, heauy and weake nature: neither can hee be a true Arabian Neapolitan, nor of any good Grayne, for no Horse of good courage (much more they) will be kept but within

some

## and trayning vp of Horses.

some walles, ouer which they can by no meanes looke, and every one that wil endeuour him selfe to haue a god horse, cannot haue a wald ground, but were it so that every one had a wald ground, yet shall you finde in any inconueniences. First, (for I haue noted it many yeres if your Mares be in lust or pride, you shall be in venture to haue neuer a Colt-foale, for your Horse being hote and at liberty, in two or three of the first dayes hee will so disorderly spende himselfe, both on the Mares and for want of foode, (for a Stallion will neuer eate much amongst Mares) that beeing weake & the Mares in pride, they will be so much too strong for him in conception, that you shall breed only Fillies.

Againe, running amongst your Mares, some will bee ready, some unready, in so much that the Horse being couragious, bee will couer the ready Mare so oft, that those which will be ready to be serued after, shall eyther not hold at all, or els bring forth weake and uncomely Foales. Also it is the nature and property of the Arabians and Neapolitan, to be so extreame furious & hote of the Mares, that if they be at theye owne liberties, they will neuer leaue couering till they haue kild themselves, and then in syne of seruice shall the want of such a Horse be found: as I cou'de shew a number of instances were it not needless. To remedy with annoyance and losse, and to be sure of as good or rather better Coltes, I wish you onely to use the way before described.

Your Mares beeing thus couered, I woulde haue you take a diligent regard, that in the Monthes of September and October, they may by no meanes be chased nor stirred, for then are their Foales principally in knitting, in so much that any small straine will make them shut and cast theye Foales, which is very dangerous. Also haue regard that in those Monthes no stond Jades may come at your Mares, for they will by nature couet the Horse, but if they take him, they will presently cast theye Foales: and thus much touching the couering of your Mares.

## Of the breeding, riding,

It shal now therfore be expedient to treat some what touching the bringynge vp of your foales and weanynge the. After your Mares haue foaled, I wold haue you let them run in some fresh pasture, that therby they may haue store of milk, to kepe your foales in lust and pride, and in no case to take your foales from them for the space of a yere, but let them continually run with theyr Dams, unlesse it be some baggage foale that is not worth any thing, for the weaning of them as some do at Martilmas or Chistmas, is such a weakening and plucking back of their strengthe & groweth, that they hardly recover it in two yeres after, as I haue found often by proufe. Besides, the weaning of them so early, and forcing them to live cyther of Hay or grasse, which at that time is but unsauery fogge, filleth them so full of cold humors through their raw digestion, that they cannot but be incident both to the strangle, the wormes, the great inflamations in their heads, wherof they commonly dy, unlesse they haue present remedy: so if they haue but grasse to fede on whē the daies and nightes are sharpe & stormy, they being weake and tender, will rather pine then grasse, in so much that for want offode they fall away, and so beeing in pouerty, are subiect to every disease.

But some wil say, when the wether is sharpe they may be fotherd with Hay. I answer, that theyr teeth (being tender) wil be so set on edge, that they can by no meanes endure to eate hay, especially so much as shal suffice nature: but were it so as they were able, yet is it so dy a food of it selfe, that it yeeides but small nutriment to a foale of halfe a yere old. Whereto the contrary, going with theyr Dams, & hauing such shelter made as aforesaid, their food wil be so wholsome, being for the most part milke, as neither the coldnes of the grasse, nor drines of the hay, of both which they will sometimes fede, shal be any annoyance to them, but rather serue as phisick helps to keepe the sound, and withall, you shal haue this commodity, the sucking of your foales so long, wil keepe your Mares so bare and low of flesh, that when time of yere comes,

## and trayning vp of Horses.

comes, they will be so fitte and apt to receive the Stallion, as you can any wates devise or will, wheras if their foales be drawn from them, and they themselves haue libertie to seide without eyther trauell or working, they will grow so grosse, that by reason of they; extreme fatnes, the Matrice or place of conception will be so straitned, that they will either not at all holde to the Horse, or holding, bring forth but small foales. And thus much haue I thought good to write, as touching your grounds to beseede on, the choyse of your Mares and Stallion, the ordering of them both, and the bringing vp of your young Foales. So other thinges which I haue omitted, as touching the speciall markes of Horses, they; complexion and colours, they; sundry kinds, their natures & dispositions, I refer you to Grison or Blundevill, who of those things haue wriit sufficiently.

It resteth therefore that I speake as touching the weaning of your Foales, which I woulde wishe in this order. Your Foales hauing run with your Mares the space of a yere, or within a Moneth, in so much that they are readie to foale againe, I would wish you to draw them from their Dams, and lock them in some close house for a night: then in the morning to take them, and to gine each of them two or thre flippes of Hauen, and so to let them rest two or thre boures after: this Hauen is a most soueraigne Medicine for the wormes, which will be most abounding in young Foales, insomuch that if they haue not present remedie upon the first drawing from their Dammes, they will many times suddenly drop away and die.

Having thus doone, I would haue you to put them in the Close for y purpose before prescribed, where they may runne vntill they shall be found fit for the saddle, prouided alwaies, that they bee neither within the sight or hearing of they; Dammes for a weeke and more, nor that your filly Foales be suffered to runne with your Coltes, but be kept in severall.

## Of the breeding, riding,

### CHAP. 2.

## The arte of ryding.

How young Colts should be handled, tamed, rydden, and made perfect both for seruice and pleasure.

**W**hen your Coltes haue attained the age of three yeares olde and the vantage, which is frō Ap̄ill oꝝ May, till Martulmas oꝝ Christmas, it were good you d̄iue them vppe into some close house, where haþing good strengþ of men, you may haulter them, which I would wish to be done with all the gentlenes and quiet meanes that may be. When your Colt is once haultered, then offer to leade him forth into some Courte oꝝ Close, where when he comes, there is no doubt but (not haþing beeþe in hande before) he will be unruly, and offer both to runne away and plunge: which when he covets to do, suffer him euen as far as your chace haulter will give him leaue, and then with a good strengþ euen in his running oꝝ leaping, giue him such a twitch backe, that you make his necke ready to cracke againe: oꝝ els plucke him upon his buttocks, and saile not but as oft as he strivis to breake away, so oft do you plucke him backe with these sudaine straynes and twitches, the commoditie whereof is this.

If he be a Horse of a thicke, shorȝt and strong fore-hand, and withall of wilfull and haughty courage, this straying and over-maisternig him in the haulter, will make him so pliyant of his necke and so tender of his head, that (fearing the like correction) he will neþer offer to breake from his keeper when he shall leade him, noꝝ indanger his Ryder, with that villainous quallity of running away. Moreover, this manner of conquerig him with the haulter, wil bring him to iuch a sensible feeling of correction, that when he shall

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shall come to weare Husrole, Chaine or Cauezan, al which  
be many degrees beyond the haulter in crueltie and terro:,  
hys Ryder shall finde him so obedient to his hande, that he  
shall place his head where he list, and in one weekes tray-  
ning rule the Colt how he list.

But if he be a sullen Jade that wil neither run nor leape,  
but onely hang backe, then let some standers by with long  
poles or goades beate him and prick him, till you make him  
leade vppe and downe gently, not forgetting but to make  
much and cherrish him, when you shall finde him obedient  
and pliant to your will. This done, let him be sette vp in  
the stable, and pull off his chace haulter for feare of galling  
his head too much, and put on a flatte coller of double Lea-  
ther. Let his keeper be alwaies trifling and dossing some-  
what about him, eyther rubbing or clawing him in one  
place or other where he shall find him most ticklish or dain-  
tie: still giving him kinde wordes, as ho boy, ho boy, or holla  
loue, so my nagge, and such like tearmes, till he haue won  
him to his will that hee will suffer him to dresse him: take  
vppe his legges and picke him in every place: provided al-  
waies, (and let both his Ryder and Keeper hold it as an es-  
peciall rule of good horsmanship,) never to doe any thing a-  
bout a Colte, eyther suddainly, hastily, or rudely: but come  
to him softly, doe every thing about him leasurely, and be  
carefull not to fright him with so much as an euill wo:de:  
for whē unsafteyfull Horsmen wil come to their Horses with  
suddaine motions, and violent furies, that makes Horses  
learne to strike, to byte, to starte at the saddle, to refuse the  
bridle, and to finde boggards at mens faces. Thereforo let  
all things be done with lenitie and discretion, and yet not  
so boyde of correction, but that if hee be a stubbornne Jade,  
which through will & charlshnes will withstande hys Ry-  
der, you may with a sharp rodde correct him: making him  
as well understand when hee offendeth, as when hee plea-  
seth.

When your Colt is thus in the stable made gentle, that

## Of the breeding, riding,

hee will be curried, rubb'd, pickt, cold, clothed, scop't, shodde, and ledde vp and downe, eyther to the water or from the water, all which a painfull man will easily perforne in one shoneth, then would I haue a saddle brought to him, in the gentlest manner that may be. First let him smell to it, then let it rubbe his shoulder, then his side, then his buttocke, and so by degrees set it on his backe, not failing to set it on and take it off many times ere you let it rest: alwaies che-  
rishing him.

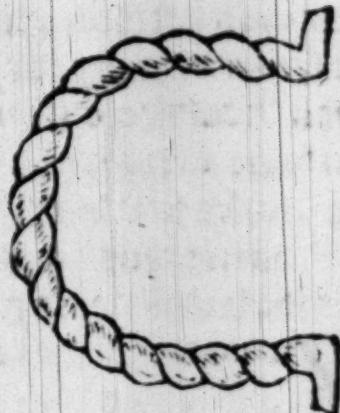
When it is so seated on his backe, then let one on the further side of the Ho'le deliver you the girthes, and gyrdes it on first so slacke as he may scarce fele them, then by little and little draw them straicer, and straicer, till you fele the saddle so firme that it cannot stirre: then with your hande clappe vpon the saddle, at which if he startle, with sayre words encourage him, and clappe harder, not desisting, but one while clapping, another while shaking the saddle, till you finde in the Colte a carelesse regard of the noyse, & that he wil neither shrinke nor stirre for any thing you do about him. Then take a Trench or watring Snaffle, but the Trench I rather preferre, and annoynct it with Ponny and Salte, then put it in the Coltes mouth, casting the raynes thereof ouer the Saddle pomell: yet in any case not so strait as eyther it may draw in the Colts heade, or force hym to striue against it, but let it lye in his mouth, that hee may woake and play vpon it at his pleasure.

In this sort let him be trim'd every day for the space of a wecke, and so walkt abzoade in his keepers hand, that hee may be acquainted with the Saddle, with the bridle, stirrups and other implements about him: which being done effectually, his Ryder may with more suretie and boldnesse venture to backe him, which I would wish and haue follo-  
wed in this order. Let him be saddled as I haue before sette downe, but with great care, so that the saddle may nev-  
er stirre alwaies, forwarde, or backwarde, but stand  
firme in this place.

Then

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Then take a Musrole of wye, then yron & put it on his head, so as it may lie iust vpon the strength of his nose, neyther so lowe as it may crushe the tender grissell of his nostrils, nor so hie, that it may by the correction, be afterwards anie blemish to the Horses face, then take a martingale of strong leather, three fingers broade, made in this forme following.



Let the one ende thereof be buckled to the gartes betweene the Horses legges the other ende to the leather of the Musrole, but yet so slacke, that the Horse may haue no more but a feeling of the Musrole, whē he shall iert or throw his heade aloft, then put on his Trench, and let his keeper walke him sayze and softly soorth to some new plowed peice of grounde: where after you haue pausd a space & cherisht the Colte, make offer to put your fote into the Stirrop, at whiche if he find fault and refuse to abide, then chase hym a while about his keeper on that new plowed grounde, and then cherisht hym and come to him againe and offer the like, whiche if he refuse then, chase hym againe, and leaue hym not till such time as he stand quietly, and suffer you to put your fote in the Stirrop.

Then woulde I haue you beaue and lift halfe a dozen times, still making proffers, but not getting vp: all whiche if he abide, cherisht him exceedingly, and then raysing your selfe, gette halfe way vp, whiche if hee suffer, then the next time

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lime get gently into the saddle, and seate your selfe quietlie without moouing or stirring. Place your body upright, your eyes betwene his ears, your legs straight out without spurs, and your roode upright by your shoulder, least if you should hold it low before his eyes it might breed in him some affright or amazement, which were a grosse errore in a Horses first backing.

Beinge thus mounted & well placed, let his keeper offer to leade him forwarde gently, which if hee doe quietlie (as there is no doubt but he will) then let the keeper lay off hys hand, and let his Rider mildly put him forwarde, not constrainting to haue him keepe any one way or forrowne, but suffering the Colte to goe as himselfe shall best like, sometimes overthwart, sometimes endwraynes, or as hee shall be disposed: observing this rule alwayes, to carry a gentle upright hand of the Colte, neyther barre that it may by any meanees eyther mooue stay in hym, or force him to finde faulte at the correction, or writhe his mouth or necke: neither so slacke, that he may eyther winne the head of you to put it betweene his forelegges, which they will most comonly couet, or make poffer to runne away by reason of too great liberty, which to the best Horses is most naturall. Therefore I say, carry a gentle hande, so as you may haue a feeling of the Colte, and the Colte no more but a perfect say of your hand, unlesse extremity compel you. And because the hand is the onely instrument, and chiefe guide to bring a Horse to his perfection, I will before I goe any further, shew both the use of the hande in the first backing and also the carrying of the raynes.

Beinge seated in your saddle as is before mentioned, take the rayne of your bridle and solde the one side over the other, making each side both of an even length, & so shott, that you may haue the Coltes head at commandement, then lay on both your bands, the one a handfull distant from the other, and do not draw your bands to the saddle point, or plucke them close in to your body, but place them over

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the midost of his crest, pulling his head still vpwarde and a-lost, not drawing it in as to bring him to an vniso;mitie of rayne, for that shal be but a marring of his mouth, and the first rule to bring a comely fore-hand to an euill shew: but as I said, lise your hands still vpwarde, suffering them alwaies to goe and come with easie motions, onely to thy end, that you may gather uppe his necke to the uttermost height, that arte o; nature wil by any meanes suffer it.

Nowe forasmuch as some Horses, haue naturallie such god fore-hands and such comelie raynes, that the Ryder nedeth little labour and lesse arte, as for example, hee that hath a long large upright necke, a wide chaule and a daintie mouth, othersome so imperfectly framde by nature, that though the Ryder use extreme industry and much arte, yet if he haue not the veryt and absolute knowledge of horsemanship, he shall never bring him to staiednes, comeliness o; good shew, as those which be short neckt, narrowe chauld, thicke headed, and deade mouthed. And sith these contraries, must haue contrary meanes to bring them to they; perfections, because lenity to him that is dul and stubberne, will from a little, bring him to iust nothing dōing, and cruelty to him that is free, apt and couragious, is the bie way not onely to marre him, but also to kill him: and because the onely arte of ryding, consisteth in the making of a comely, staied, and well fashond rayne, I will haere set downe the manner, howe they ought both kindes of them to be trayned and taught, drawing all the natures, dispositions and vmo;rs of Horses, into these two heades o; branches, Dulnesse and Freenes.

Under thys wōde dulnesse, I conclude such as be heauie naturd, slow, vnapt, churlish, alwaies craving correction, restis and forgetfull: vnder this wōde freenes, I conclude those that be light, nimble, couragious, apt, that wil catch a lesson from his Rider ere it be fully taught him, and is alwaies ready so; moze then can be put vnto him, therfore I will beginne first (because they aske moze labour

## Of the breeding, riding,

and arte) with those kinde of Horses which I fearmed dyl. Having backt your Horse as is before prescribed, and made him to receive you off and on at your pleasure, which may be done in a day or two, then enter into the nature and disposition of the Horse, (which who so cannot finde, let hym neyther professe nor expect to be a Horseman,) then finding him to be of nature dull and unwarde, neyther apt to proude pace nor rayne, in any case neyther offer him lesson nor King, but beeing mounted on his backe, and having pausde & settled your sclie, thrust hym out into a god round trotte, the length of twentie or forty score, all the way with your hands working vp his heade aloft: and then offer to stoppe him, by drawing in your hand more firme and hard then you were wont in the working vppe of his heade, at which if he offer to thrust downe his head, and will not stay, thrust him so ward as farre againe, and then offer him the stoppe, provided alwaies you keepe him in a swift trotte, in which if he proue slothfull, as no doubt but he will, then revue hym with a sharpe rodde, with your voyce, and with the ierting of your legges and bodie so ward at once.

If at the second offer, he refuse to yeld in his heade or stoppe, then at hym the thirde tyme, the fourth and the fift, till you haue trotted him a mile or some what more: then turne him homeward, and exercise him after the same manner, which peradventure will the first day nothing at all prouale with him, but be you carelesse, & in any case stryue not with hym, or seeke by strong hand to overcome him, for so you shall marre his mouth, teache hym manie knauish qualities, and no more make his heade moue then a great Dake: but take hym out the second day, and then trot hym forth two miles, and alwaies in twelve score, six score, or twentie score, as you finde your ground or seele your Horse, offer him the stop, which if he refuse, meruaile not, but take him out the third day, the 4. and 5. increasing his trauell as his daies increase. And if you finde in him an ability of body and strength, to which you must haue great respect, & onely

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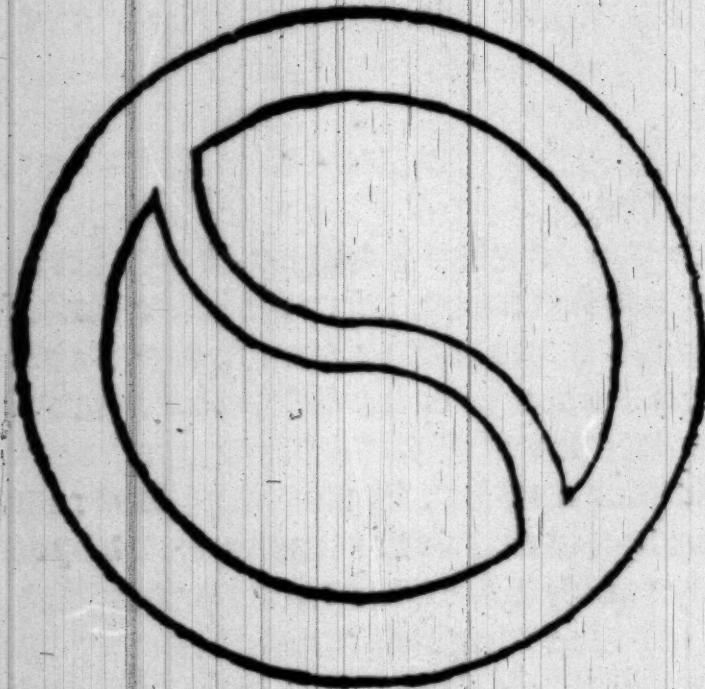
## and trayning vp of Horses.

an vnsward stubernes and vnaptnes, hindres what you  
goe about, then spare not to labo; him two or three houres  
together about the fieldes, til by this your labo; & toyle you  
make him yeld to your hand, which you shal no sooner per-  
ceiue but immediatly make much of him, cherrish him, light  
from his backe, and give him grasse or greene cozne if there  
be any nere you: and faile not but exercise him thus for a  
weeke or a fortnight, in which space you may make him so  
well acquainted with your hand, that when soever you shal  
but straine your bridle rayne, he will yeld and stop at your  
pleasure. It may be the first day you trot him forth, you shal  
 finde him of such a gentle mouth, that at the first proffer hee  
will stop, yet couet to haue his head betwene his legs, and  
trot but sliuenly and like a Jade: which if he do, the looke  
what trauell I prescribed you for the stop, unploy the selse  
same, onely to the raysing vp of his head, to the bringing of  
him to lightnes, to a fayre trotte and forwardnesse of way,  
which no meane that euer I tryed or saw, wil so soone bring  
to passe as thys.

When you haue brought him to this perfection that  
he will yeld to your hand, carry his heade aloft, and trotte  
forth both lightly and fruely: then shall you endeavour ha-  
ving gotten his necke to his vttermost heighth, to bring  
downe his nose and mussell, that it may rest vpon his thop-  
pell, and so haue a perfect, staid and gallant rayne, which  
you shal do in this manner: being mounted vpon his back  
and hauing pausde a space, the draw vp your hand, at which  
if he offer to yeld or goe back, then thrust your legs out stif-  
ly vpon your stirrop leathers, and that will stay him, then  
looke whether your Martingale be stiffe or slack, if you find  
it slack, then let some footeman standing by draw it straiter  
yet in any case not too strait, but so as the Horsse may rest  
vpon it and no more, then trot him forth into some graueld  
earth or newe plowed grounde, but the graueld earth I ra-  
ther preserre, because it is more finer fot-holde, and not so  
laboursome to trauaile on: being come thether, looke whe-

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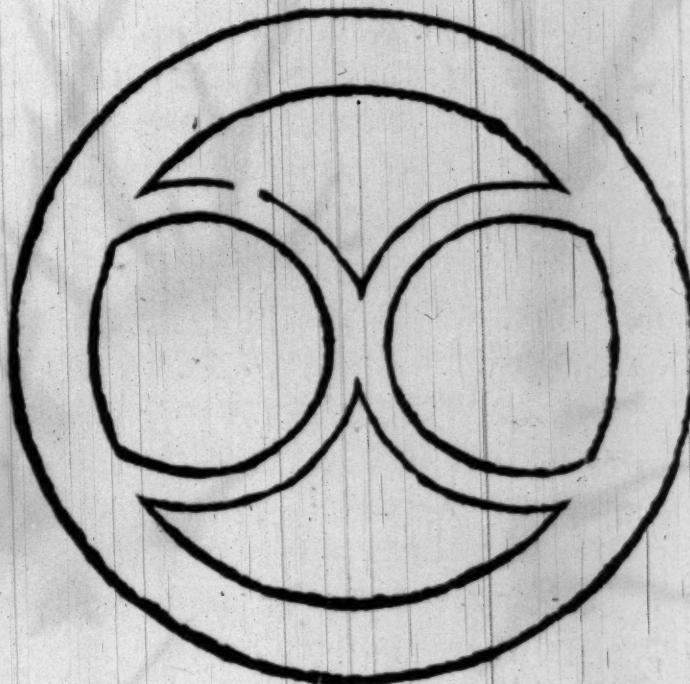
ther your Martingale continue his former straitnesse or no, which if it do not, (as there is no likelihooode it will,) then drawe it againe to his former straitnesse, and then put toward your Horse, and upon a soft and easie foote-pace, holding thy head upright, and his body straight, marke out a large Ring, being at the least forty yarde in compasse, about the which walk him upon your right hand thre times, then drawing the right hand rayne a little more firme, and laying the calfe of your left legge closer to his side, pace out within your Ring two halfe circles, the first on your right hand, the latter on your left, which will be a plaine Roman Cuse, in thy forme following.



Thys done, then walke about your large Ring thre tymes on your left hand, & then change within your Ring as you did before, observing for your left hande your left rayne and your right leg, then will your large Ring haue two whole Kinges within the same, as thy figure following sheweth.

Then

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Then on your right hand walke him ofter thre times, (because you must holde it so; a generall rule in horsman-  
shyppe, alwaies to end on that hande you begunne) and so  
trotte him straight forward twenty yards, and there stoppe  
him and cherrish him: which done, drawe in both your  
handes even together, and make him goe backe a pace or  
two, which if he refuse to do, then ease your handes & pull  
them in againe so gently as may be, never ceasing, but let-  
ting them come and goe till he yield and goe backe, which  
I am sure he will instantly do, unlesse he be a wonderfull  
vncarie and restie Jade: which if he be, then must you haue  
a foote-man to stande by, who with a cudgell beating him  
vpon the nose, and you with your rod beating him vpon his  
soze-legges, enforcē him perforce to goe backe, which when  
hee doth, immediatly cherrish him, and then taking com-  
passē enough so; feare of making him weake neckt, turns  
him about, and downe the same furrowe pace him to the  
Ring againe, where you may exercise him in his lesson as

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you did before. In this manner would I haue you for fourre  
or five daies to practise your Horse, not suffering him to  
trot or gallop, but onely to pace, to stop, and goe backe, ha-  
ving alwaies a speciall regarde to keepe your Martingale  
striffe, that by little and little you may win in his head, till  
you haue it in that place you desire, where when it is, then  
stay, and in any case drawe your Martingale no straigh-  
ter.

Nowe when by this your trauaile, you haue brought  
your Horse that he will willingly pace this Ring, & make  
his change within, on both hands without compulsion, then  
may you well aduenture to trotte him in the same, making  
him do it with spirite and nimblenes : provided alwaies  
that if you find him unwilling to make his changes on both  
hands within the Ring, and that he rather couets to moue  
his necke and heade then his body, all which shoulde goe  
even, & equally together, then make your changes in this  
manner.

When you would haue him turne on your right hand,  
draw your left rayne straight, and so hold it, then mouing  
gently your right hand rayne, lay the calfe of your left leg  
close to his side, & with your rod on his left shoulder, make  
him come in on your right hand as your selfe would, and so  
likewise so; your left hande use the like contrary meanes,  
which when you haue found by exerience to preuaile, and  
that by this meanes and exercise, he will both pace and trot  
this Ring with god courage, (which you must chafely re-  
spect,) and that he wil make his stop close and well, and at  
the motion of your hande retire, which in one monethes  
practise (at the most) you may at ease perorme, then shall  
it be requisite you teach him to galloppe the same Ring in  
this sort.

First when you come into the field, as I haue before  
prescribed, gently pace him about your Ring, that he may  
thereby know about what hee goeth, then put him to his  
trotte, and soze him to trotte it with great life, still thru-

Ring

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sting him sooward with your safe and body, till you make him gallop, then having gallopt a stroke or two, dr̄ive in your hand, and make him but trotte againe : then having trotted a while, make him gallop somewhat more then he did before, and then trotte, and thus increase your gallop by little and little, as first a stroke or two, then halfe the King, then th̄ee parts, and at length all the King rounde about, but by no meanes for a day or two let him galloppe your changes.

And note heere, that although I settc you downe this abrupt manner of beginning to gallop, yet neverthelesse, in this as in the rest, you must obserue your th̄ee times on a hand, as to pace once about, to trotte once, and gallop once, or to pace the one halfe of the King, trotte the other, gallop an other, and then pace againe, as your owne discretion sha'l moue you, till you finde in your Horse (through thys maner of instruction) such a readines, that but moving eyther your legge, body, rodde or voice, he will instantly take his galloppe : which being perceived, as no doubt but you shall within th̄ee or fourre daies ryding, then may you take this order.

When you begin in the morning, first pace him th̄rice about your King on your right hand, and then changing do as much on your left hand, then change againe, and trotte th̄rice on your right hand, and th̄rice on your left, then gallop th̄rice on your right hand, th̄rice on your left, and th̄rice on your right hand againe, then gallop straight forth right forty yardees or more, and there, by drawing your hand even, firme, and at leysure, make him stoppe and stand stil a while, then put him backe two or th̄ree paces, and let him stande still without moving for a good space, neyther doe you your selfe eyther stirre your legges or bodie, but onely with your hand, boyce, and the bigge ende of your rodde, clawe him and make much of him, thereby to encourage him in his well doing : And after this sorte and manner (as I haue heere prescribed) woulde I haue you exercise him

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him for thre weekes or a moneth, if you finde him dull or  
untewarde.

Now, for that sundry observations are to be observed  
in this lesson, I will so farre digresse from my purpose, as  
first to let you understand them. Note therefore that in this  
lesson as in all other, you must haue an especiall regard that  
your Horse carry a gallant rayne, his head round and losy,  
without eyther thrusting his nose out like a Pygge, or pu-  
tting his heade betweene his legges like a fearefull Beare-  
whelpe, which you shall not bring to passe by haling or pu-  
lling at his mouth, but by keepeing his Martingale stiffe, and  
by feeding his mouth with a gentle hand, y alwaies comes  
and goes with sweete motions. Note that when you gal-  
lop him on your right hande, if hee eyther come not in so  
round as you would haue him, or if hee throwe his hinder  
parts out of the Ring, as many Horses will, that then you  
correct him, by beating him on the flancke on the leste side,  
with the in side of your left legge, which if it preuaile not,  
then with your spurre strike him, and with your rod on his  
left buttock: which will in once or twice going about, make  
him gladde to keepe hys Ring: and so so, the other hande,  
use the like meane on the other side.

Note that when you make your changes on eyther  
hand, in which you draw your Horse into a straight com-  
passee, that than you pull your bridle raines more straight  
then before: and putting the calues of your legges close to  
your Horse sides, you ierte them forwarde againe with a  
good strength, not ceasing but so to do, till you come again  
into your large Ring, the effect whereof is this: the bring-  
ing of the calues of your legges to your Horses sides, will  
in hys galoppe make him rayse uppe his fore-parts, and  
then the ierting of your legges forward, will so put on your  
Horse, that not straying, his hinder legges will followe hys  
fore-legges in such comely sorte, that as if hee were taught  
to beate an artificiall turne, even with such nimblenesse,  
strength, and comely grace will he make his changes: and

by

## and tayning vp of Horses.

and by this meanes, when he shall be taught to make his turnes, you shall find him more apt, ready, and a thousand times more free from any manner of vice belonging to that lesson.

Therefore in this, vse great labour and diligence, especially in keeping iust time with your legge and hand, for if eyther your legge and hand goe so very fast, that the horse cannot keepe time with you, or if your motions be so slow, that the Horse must stay for you, or if in spedde of y<sup>e</sup> calme of your legge you giue the spurre, then be you assured, you do not make but marre, for as the one doth help, the other doth correct: and the difference betwixt them, who cannot iudge.

Neuerthelesse, if the Horse be dull and stubburne, of which kind I most intreate, for in them is the depth of arte to be tryed, and that you find the calme of your legge wil not quicken him, then it shall be needfull that you vse the even stroke of boþ your spurres, which having reviued him, then vse the calmes of your legges, and as oft as he waxeth heauie and dull, so oft vse your spurres and rodde, and not otherwys in this lesson. Note that when you galloppe your Horse forth-right in the even forrow to giue him his stop, that a little space before you stoppe him, you thrust him out with more force and courage then before, that thereby in the stoppe he may couch his hinder loynes the closer, and make his stoppe more firme and comely. Note that if in the stoppe he will not couch his hinder loynes, but will altogether trusst to his foxe-egges, which is both unsure and vnseemely, that then you chuse such a pece of earth to ryde vpon, as your even forrowe may be descending downe the knole of some hil, where in the deepest descent, you may obserue alwaies to make your Horse stoppe, by which means you shal both make him to yeld his hinder parts, and also if the ground where by chaunce you shall ride him, be loose and uncertainte, rather then he wil ouer-shoote his ground, he will stop vpon his buttcks.

## Of the breeding, ryding,

Note that when you make your Ho:se goe backe, if he: thrust his hinder parts out of the surrow and goe crooked, lie, that then with the value of your legge on that side which he swarucheth on, you correct him, in which if he persist, then use your rodde, yet but in gentle sort, and some times your spurre, and that but seldom.

After thus your Ho:se can pace, trotte, and gallop your King, and make his stoppe in good sort, which be well assu:red he: doth perfectly and readily, ere you offer him any newe lesson, it shall be necessarie that so: a grace, and beautifying of what he: doth, that then you teach him to aduance before: which as it doth adorne, so doth it carrie great profit and commoditie, and therfore you may bring him unto it in this manner. Ryde him into some beaten hie-way which is eyther granell or sandie, and there trotte him forward a dozen yarde: or there about, and then make him stoppe, and in the stopping, giue him the values of both your legges even together, and also your boyce, by letting your tongue parte sharplie from the raise of your mouth, together with the noyse of your rodde shaken in your hand: which at the first will peraduenture but moue in your ho:se a stamaring or amazement, but be you carelesse, and trotte him forward againe as farre as you did before, and there offer him the like stoppe, and the like motions, at which if he refuse to aduance, and offer to runne backe, then thrust him forward with your legs, and solicite him, till you make him take up but one of his legs, which when you perceiue, immediatly cherish him, and let him paue a space, then trotte him forwarde, and do as you did before, continuing this manner, till you finde your Ho:se understandeth your meaning.

But what so: want of use and nimblenesse he: will not performe, or do: it according to your minde, when this you finde, which you sha:l perceive by his lifting up of one leg, or by aduancing of both vpon compulsion or great correcti: on, then ha: you labo: him in this lesson, alwaies correc: ting

## and trayning vp of Horses.

king him when he is untoward, and cherishing him when he giueth any shew of likelihode to perfo:me your will, till such time that you haue made him, that he will vpon y mow:ing of your leg to his side, aduaunce himself before, carry:ing his head in his true place, and taking his legs vp even together, in such sort as the true arte of horsemansh:ippe re:quires.

When thus hee will aduaunce, then shall you exercise him to stoppe vpon fowt:pace, and to aduaunce withall, after that, vpon his trotte both slow and swift to stoppe and aduaunce: and lastly, vpon his gallop to stop and aduaunce. Now for such notes and obseruations, as are to be obserued during the teaching of thys, I will heere sette down. First note that when you stoppe your Horsc, and compell him to aduaunce, that you do not hang vpon his mouth, or presse it too soze, for that is the ready way to spoyle all, and make him runne awaie, but onely carry such a gentle firme hand, as may no more but stay him from pressing forwarde, nay let your hand be such, that hee may rather haue libertie to presse forward a pace or two, then by your extreme pul:ling of him, that he may haue his mouth dul: and by that meanes, not onely winne the head from you, but be as new to begin, as if he had never beene haultred.

Note, that if he channce (being at the first ignorant of your meaning,) to presse forwarde two or thre paces, that then you make him retire and goe backe, iust so much as he went forwarde, that thereby he may know hee did offend, and therefore after adread to do the like.

Note, that if in a dayes riding or two, neither, you can not bring him to that perfection you woulde, that then you be not discouraged, but continue your labour, for those Horses that are the slowest of conceite, and hardest to understande they Rides meaning, beeing once brought to know what they must do, are alwaies the surest holders, and ever after, y perfect performers of any lesson, what soever.

## Of the breeding, ryding,

Note, that if hee ryther aduaunce too hie, or when you would not haue him, as the best mettall Horses most commonly will doe, that then with a good cadgell you beate him upon the fore-legges, or with the great ende of your rodde, betwene the eares correct him, and undoubtely he will reforme that abuse.

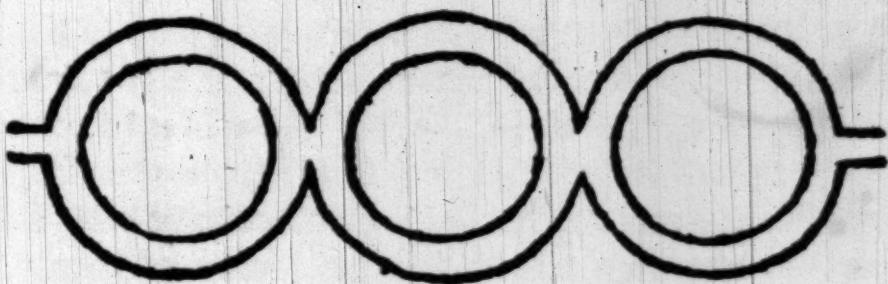
Note, that after he will aduaunce perfectely and in order, that then in every stoppe when you make him aduaunce, that you make him do it twice, thrice, and sometimes fourte times together, without intermission, and then to stande still, the profit whereof you shall find, when you come to teach your Horse to do the Correct capriole, and such like salts of pleasure, to whch this is the perfect path-way and guide.

Now forasmuch as I am in matters of service, I will follow that purpose, and hereafter come to things of pleasure. When your Horse can abso'lutely well do all these lessons before mentioned, which by continuall travell, use, and exercise, you must bring him unto, for in any case you must offer no newe lesson till the olde be most perfect, least by making a confusson in the Horses sence, and for want of true conceite and understanding: he be brought to do iust nothing, as many unskilfull Horsemen do at this day, who will strive to make their Horses gallop their Kinges, stop, turne, aduaunce, goe backe, and all in one morning: never considering, that a Horse is a beast, whose capacity can conceiue no more then a beast, which absurdity I wish the wiser sort to eschew.

Having therfore as I said, your Horse perfect in these lessons, especia'ly that he will gallop the King before specified, which King in effect, containeth all other Kinges used by our English Ryders: yet nevertheless I woulde haue you practise your Horse in one other King more, which albeit as touching the making of a Horse ready and perfect, it bath no more vertue then the former. and that what Horse soever can gallop the first, must of soice consequentlie with more

## and trayning vp of Horses.

more easie gallop thyng, yet so, because this in service is in daily and hourely use, as well in charging and annoyng the Enemie, as in safe-garding the Riders person from shotte, or such like mischies, I will heere set it downe as a lesson as needfull as any other whatsoeuer, teaching it by the tytle of gallopping the field, the figure whereof is this.



The manner of bringing your Horse to do thyng lesson, is thus, first marke out upon your right hande in a fayre stote-pace, a Ring of a reasonable size, being about a thre yarde over every way, then another on your left hande, turning to the forwarde, and so making your Ringes still forward, make a thurd on your right hand againe, which done, put your Horse into his galloppe and as you did pace the Ringes, so let him gallop them backe againe: and then putting him straight forwarde twentie or forty yarde, make your stop and aduaancement, thus would I haue you euerie morning when you bring your Horse sooth, to teache him.

After you haue trotted and gallopt your King first of all mentioned, finding him of sufficient strengthe and abilitie, after some little rest and ease, let him galloppe these latter Ringes, which I feareme gallopping the field. And note that so, any certaine number of turnes in this lesson, or any other certaintie what soever (sauing the carrying of his head, whiche must alwaie keepe his true place in al lessons,) there is none to be respected, but alto be refered to the Ky-

## Of the breeding, ryding,

vers discretion. Therefore the Ryder must have a great regard, that in this lesson hee put not the Horse beyonde his strength, so force him to gallop, longer then he shall find the Horse of himselfe willing to preste forward: for if he be over-toyld, and brought to a wearines and sloth, he will not onely learne to prove restie, but also beeing young and tender, put sooth splents, spauens, ring-bones, and such like soule diseases to bring him to lamenes.

Note that for any vice incident to this lesson, (if the Ryder haue him perfect in the former,) there is none, because in effect, these Kings and the former King is all one, saus that these be in a larger manner, which is moxe easie: and in the first, is a certaine order and method to be vsed, and in these none, but onely a confusion, yet a care of true tyme keeping. Note, that when your Horse can perfectly wel gallop the fielde, that then you shall not neede to exercise him in it above once in a weeke.

Now hauing thus farrre continued my purpose, I will consequently forward to the other lessons, in which there is moxe arte, and greater curiositie. And first of all, hauing your Horse perfect in these lessons before prescribed, you shall then teach him to turne readily on both hands, and for that there be sundry manner of turnes, as some straile, some large, some close, some loftie, I will shew you howe to bring your Horse to do them all perfectly. First therfore, you shall teach your Horse to make that turne which we termie (not hauing any apt English word) Incauallare, to lappe one thing over another.

Thys kinde of turne, is the ground of all other turnes, and by it, the rest are attained to with moxe ease: this manner of turne, is to keepe your Horses hinder parts firme in a place, and make him come about with his foote partes, lapping his outmost foote legge over his inmost as hee turneth, in this sort. Trotte your Horse straight downe some even furrow, and there stoppe him, and stande still a while, then drawinge vp your hyside rayne somewhat firme, yelde your

## and trayning vp of Horses.

your bridle hand a little, but so little as may be, towardes your right side, then with the calue of your legge on his left side, and your rodde on his left shoulder, make him (so standing) without any larger compasse, to turne his foxe-parts that way which his hinder parts were, which if he do willingly, cherrish hym: and then making that halfe circkle a comp'cte round one, sette him as hee stooode before. Thus as you did on your right hande, do so likewise on your left, using the like helpes with your right legge, and your rodde on his right shoulder, then cherrish hym, and so doeing the like on your right hand againe, that you may ende where you beganne. light from his backe, and give hym a handfull of grasse if there be any neare you.

So walking hym vp and downe a while for his ease, you may take his backe againe, and do as you did before, increasing still his turnes, as you see hym increase in perfectnesse and willingnes, till such time as you haue hym so readie, as vpon the motion of your legge and hand, he will stirre about so swifte y & so oft, as you shall eyther offer or desire. Now soz observations and notes in this lesson, these be they: first you shall understande when you offer hym thys lesson, if he refuse vpon the moving of your legge and hand to turne, and will couet to reare, or do such like disorderly acts, that then vpon the first proffer of such disorder, you do but slacke the raynes of your bridle, and with your hande vpon his crest keepe hym downe, offering hym againe to turne, which if neverthelesse hee will not, then drawe the right side raine somewhat straiter, then the left, yet in any case, not so much that his head may goe a hayre breadth before his body, but move altogether, at which if he make any stirke, then with your rod on his left shoulder, give hym a god ierk that may make hym stir, and doubt not but he will then turne, which when he offers, immediatly followe hym with your hand and leg till he haue gone halfe about, where you may then pause to cherrish hym. Note furthermo:re, that if hee refuse to mooue his foxe-parts and offer to come about

## Of the breeding, ryding,

about with his binder, that then you mæte his hinder parts so moving, with your rodde, and vpon his buttocke correct him, making him keepe his hinder parts firme and fast: if your rodde be not a correction sufficient, then may you vse sometimes your spurre in his flancke, both whiche, if you finde preuaile not, then must you cause him to pace out a little narrow ring, not aboue a yarde, or a yard and a halfe ouer-thiwarke, which you must make him treade one while on one hand, another while on another, sometimes by the space of a quarter of an houre, sometimes mo:re: and letts him do it continually on his foote-pace, and not on his trot. This shall bring him to great lightnes on his foote-parts, and make him repose such trust to his binder, that you shal bring him vnto the incauallare, as your scle would wish or desire.

Note that if he do it willingly on the right hand, and not without compulsion on the left, that then you alwaies beginne and end on your left hand, as you did before on your right. Note that when you turne him on your right hand, if he do not bring his left legge ouer his right, but bringes it sometimes shoit, sometimes vnder, and so foot hilfaunderly, that for such offence you vse no other correction but still to labour him the mo:re in this lesson also by such labo:z he shall come to understand his faulte, and by the knocking of one of his legges vpon another, correct himselfe enough for that vice.

Note that the mo:re hee lappeth his outmost legge ouer his innost, the better and mo:re comely shall his turne be. Note that the mo:re you follow him in his turne with your hand and legge, the further you compell him to lap his legs one ouer another. When therefore your hōse can set thys close turne vpon the ground, both swiftly and in perfection, then shal you procede to teach him beate a large ring turns lostly, which at this day amongst our Eng'ish Hōse-men is most in vse, and it is to be done in this manner following.

You

## and trayning vp of Horses.

You must pace out a little narrow Ring, some 4. yarde  
or there abouts in compasse, and vse to walke your Horse in  
the same, vntill such time that you perceiue him so readie,  
that he will pace it willingly, carrying his head and bodie  
both firme together, not offering to flic out, or vse any dis-  
orderly motion: which when you find, then shal you as you  
walke him about the Ring, on your right hande, with your  
voynce and ca'ue of your left legge, and withdrawing your  
bridle rayne a little more firme, cause him to aduaunce,  
which so soone as he dooth, immediatly by the thrusting of  
both your legs forward againe, make him pace forward as  
he did before, and in his pacing cherish him, that hee may  
vnderstand he did your will: then having so paced a while,  
make him aduaunce againe, & doe in all thinges as you dyd  
before. Thus may you doe thre or 4. times on your right  
hand, and then make the like Ring on your left hande, and  
with the helpe of your right leg, doe in this as in the other,  
not forgetting to make your ending on your right hand, as  
you did in other lessons. But by the way note this, that in  
any case you doe not end vpon your aduaancement, but vpon  
his pace or trotte, so, if you doe, you shall bring him to  
a restie qualitie, that vpon his aduaancement he will stand  
still whether you will or no. When he will therefore pace  
this Ring, and with the helpe of your legge, aduaunce and  
goe forward, then shall you as soone as hee hath aduanced  
and gone a steppe forward, make him aduaunce again, and  
so pace the Ring about, and doe the like at your second go-  
ing about, which if he doe in good order, you shal then cherish  
him, but not stand still, so, in this lesson, horses wil covet to  
stand & be slethful. When this is perfect, then make him ad-  
uance, and goe a step or two forwarde, thre or foure times  
together, increasing this lesson still by degrae, till through  
your daily labo: & vse, you bring your horse to that perfec-  
on, that as you couch your leg to his side, so wil he aduance,  
and as you thrust forwarde your legges, so will he follow  
with hys hynder legges even together, beating the Ring

## Of the breeding, riding,

With such aduaancements round about, both so oft, so large and so straite as your selfe will. Still keeping that same with his legges and body, that you do with your legs and hand. And this knowe, that the cheapest arte and grace in horse-manship, is true time keeping.

Note that in this lesson, if the Rider be discrete, and will take time and leysure with his Horse, there will happen no vice, vntesse it be such as are before specified in the former lessons, together with corrections due to the same. But if the Rider be an vnskilfull man, whitch will force his Horse to doe that in a day, which shoulde aske a fortnights labour, then be you sure there will happen more mischiefs in this one lesson, then in all the other mentioned before, as restiness, running away, writhing his heade awry, checking at the bridle, and such like: the least of whitch will aske a Monethes worke to reclame them. And sith they come rather through the vnskilfulness of the man, then either the vntowardnesse or badde disposition of the beast, I will heere omit them, meaning to treat thereof in another place.

Note that this turne, of all other turnes is most beaufiful, most gallant, and most assured and strong, both for man & Horse, it is most in use in service, especially in that manner of fight, which our Englishe Souldiers fearne fighting at the crope. Note, that if in thy turne you finde your Horse at any time slothfull, or that he will leaue before you would haue him, that for such offence, you use the euene stroke of both your spurres, and a little to check him in the mouth with your bridle hand, which is a present helpe: yet would I not haue you use it oft, but at some speciall tymes, when other corrections faile.

Here could I spende a great deale of wast paper, and more idle time, in telling you of sundry other turnes, and in distinguishing of halfe turnes from whole turnes, & whole turnes from double turnes: here could I speake of y turne which Grison calleth Volta raddoppiata, also of that which

he

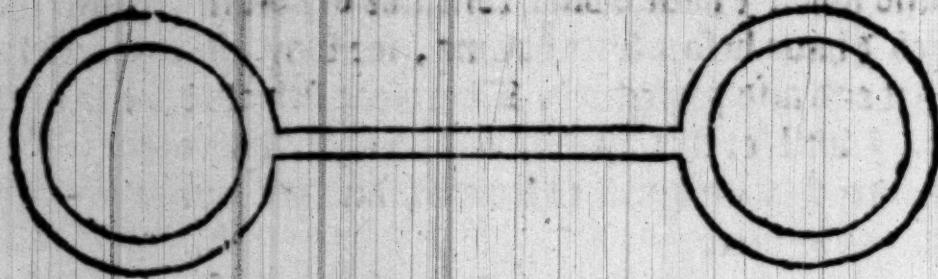
## and trayning vp of Horses.

he calleth Lacrambeta, and our English Riders Chamber-  
ta, and when I haue done, conclude of nothing els but that  
which I haue before sette downe, for why all commeth but  
to that end and perfection. Therefore sith they be so need-  
esse, I will let them passe, and come to those other lessons  
which are fit for a Horse to learne, and are founde most ne-  
cessary in seruice.

Having your Horse perfect in what is before expressed,  
you shall then teach him to manage truly, iust and well: I  
neede not haere to interprete vnto you, the signification of  
this wo:de manage, neither howe need vll a lesson it is in  
seruice, because both are sufficiently done in another more  
absolute Autho: . Of manages there be thre kordes, ma-  
nage with halfe rest, manage with whole rest, manage  
without rest: for the two former kordes of manages, I  
find no reason why a man shold bestow any particular la-  
bour to traine his Horse onely vnto them, sith they be of no  
such vse as the last is, neither do they carry the like grace  
that it doth. And for mine owne part, sith I vse them but as  
introductions or guides to the latter, and sith euery Horse  
that can manage without rest, can manage ryther wþþ  
halfe rest or whole rest, I will haere conclude them all thre  
in one, vnder the tytle of managing without rest.

To make your Horse therefore to manage perfectly and  
well, you shall take thys order: beeing come into some  
grauncie hie way, of breadth sufficient for a large King, and  
long enough for a managing course, you shall first on your  
right hande pace out a King, containing the circuite of ten  
or twelve yarde compasse: having markt that out so as  
you may sufficiently discerne it, pace then your Horse  
straight forward, some foxtie or fistie yarde, and there on  
your left hande, marke out another King of lyke compasse  
to the first, according to the manner and order of thys fi-  
gure following.

## Of the breeding, riding,



Thys done, put your Horse into his trot, and make him trot downe your even furrow to your first King, at which when he comes, make him stop & aduance, and then immediatly vpon his aduance, thrust him forwad, & make him trot about your right hand King, then trot downe the furrow to your leſt King, at which when you come, first stop and aduance, and then trot about the King, and so backe againe, not ſuffering your Horse by any meane to ſtande or ſtik vpon his aduancement, but preſently to goe forwad with all.

In this ſorte exercise your Horse two or thre dayes, after which time, I woulde haue you when your horse hath trotted your King about, to put him into a gentle galloppe, and to gallop downe the ſtraight furrow to the other King, where, vpon your gallop make him ſtop and aduance, and then trot the other King about, and ſo gallop backe againe, ſtopping, aduauncing, and trotting about the King. After he will doe this perfectly, you ſhall then make him, haſing gallopt downe the furrow and made his ſtop and aduancement, to gallop the Kinges alſo, in which I woulde haue you exercise him a weeke at the leaſt.

Thys workes exercise, will bring your Horse to ſuch perſecnes, that he wil do all this of himſelfe, without any helpe of his Rider: that beeing perceived by you, you may then ſafely aduenture to bring thole your Kinges into a more ſtraiete and narrowe compaſſe, according to the forme of thys figure following.

Every

## and trayning vp of Horses.



Every day making them lesse and lesse, till such time that you bring it into so small a ring, that as soone as you haue stopt, (which stop must not be perceived by the standers by) you immediatly ease your hand again, and putting him for-ward with your legs, turne him roundly as it were in the Incavallare, save that this must be done more loftily, and so having made this turne on your right hand, gallop backe to your left ring, and do the like on your left hand, continuing these turnes, no longer then you shal find your Horsse to do it with a good grace and courage. This kinde of manage, is of all lessons in horsmanship most needful and artificiall, for in it, your Horsse must stop, aduaunce and turne, all in one instant.

Note, that in this lesson aboue all other, your Horsse must vs the least disorder with his head or body, but in it keepe hys rayne most perfect and gallant: therefore during the tyme that your Horsse doth manage, be sure to carry a more strong and sure hand then in any other lesson. Note that in managing you must keepe as iust tyme in your gallop as in your turne, and that the tyme you keepe in each, be all one. Note that as in your turne, you draw vp your bridle hande, to make your horsse stopt, and ease it again to make him goe forward in his turne, so in his galloppe you must drawe vp your hand, to keepe his head in his true place, and also ease it again to sweeten his mouth, and make him to ryde with more pleasure, whereas if you holde your hande alwaies in one stay, you wil not onely dull and make dead his mouth, but also make him ride unpleasantly, and when you offer to stop him, make proffer to breake away with you. Note that in this lesson, you carry your body straight & upright, your legges in their true place, your rodde as it were your

## Of the breeding, riding,

sword, on the right side of your heade, and be carefull that  
ye vse no uncomly motion, for any unseemelincesse in the  
man, is a disgrace to the Horses doing.

When your Horse can make this manage, you may  
then if you please, make him manage in a larger sort, which  
is very comely, in this manner. Pace out a King of six or  
sixe yarde compasse on your right hande, and then pacing  
downe the furrow as is before saide, marke out another on  
your left hand of the same compasse, then put your Horse in-  
to a gentle galloppe, and beeing come to your right hande  
King, there making a slight kind of stop and aduancement,  
force your Horse to beate the King about, in such sort as I  
shoold you before, where I tell you how to make your horse  
to beate a large turne loftly: helping him with the values  
of your legs, your hande and your rodde, then gallopping  
downe to your left King, do the like there. This kinde of  
manage, though it be some what more painefull then the  
other, yet if the Horse be of mettall that doth it, it carrieth  
such a god grace, that to the standers by which shall be-  
hold it, it will be wonderful pleasing.

Nowe when this is perfected, it resteth that you teache  
your Horse to passe a swift and strong cariere, which you  
shall do in this manner. Beeing come into some gravelled  
hie way, the length of a good cariere, which shoulde be mea-  
sured according to the disposition of the Horse, yet sith it  
shall not be amisse to sette downe some certaintie, I thinke  
sixe score yarde a very fiftie cariere, as well for the heauie  
slugge Horse, as also for the puissant and fine mettall beast:  
for as the one may runne it without wearines, so the other  
may shew in it his puissance and swiftnes. Beeing come  
(as I said) into such a place, first pace your horse twice or  
thrice about a small King, and then trotte him forward sixe  
score yarde, at the ende whereof pace another King: and  
then setting your Horses heade straight downe the way he  
came, make him stand still a god space, during which time,  
looke that his body stand straight and firme, which whe you  
haue .

## and trayning vp of Horses.

hauē found it doth, then giuing him your bridle hande, bending your body a iittle for ward, and thrusting out both your legges with a god strength, force him suddainly with a good courage, to enter into a swift gallop, whiche with the cuen stroke of your spurres, encrease, till hee be at the verie vicermost spide hee can runne, in which continue him, till he come to your first Ring, where, by drawing vppe your hand hard and firme, make him stoppe vpon his buttockes, and then with the helpe of your legges, make him aduance twice or thise: then trotte him about the Ring, and stande still a god space, cherishing him, and no more.

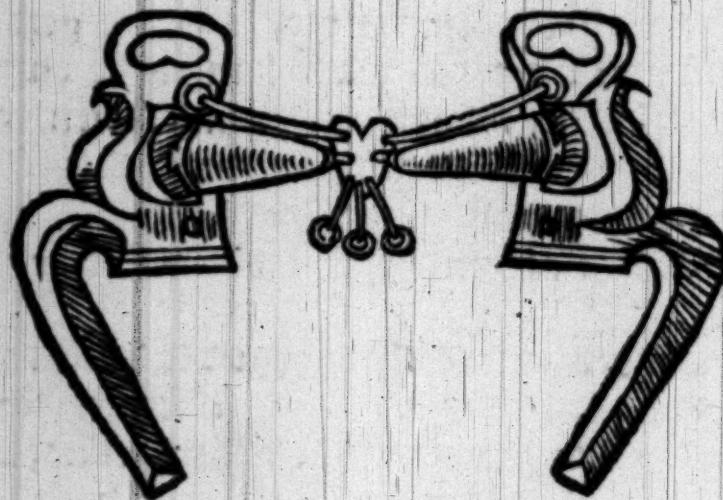
Note that when you starte your cariere, to make your Ho:se do it with greater life and courage, you may vse the helpe of your voyce, by crying how, or hey very loud. Note that when you starte your cariere, it is not god to spurre your Ho:se, for scare you make him yarke out behinde, plunge, or vse other disorder, whiche such violent corrections doone suddainly, will bring a Ho:se vnto. Note that the cariere would not be past aboue once in a foynight at y most, nor so oft neither, if your Ho:se bee not come to his full growth.

Thus much haue I thought god to write as touching the instructing of Ho:ses to matters of service, for moze the I haue before settē downe, is needless in service, and if hee do any thing lesse, hee is not fitte to serue vpon. Heere I could trouble you with a long discourse of other Kings and other manages, as namely the Caragolo, the manage ressembled to the letter S. or that called Serpeggiare, with divers others: yet sith there is no Ho:se, but if hee be perfect in what is before written, must of force do the at his pleasure, because there is no alteration of arte, but onely change of forme, I meane heere therefore to omitte them, wishing those that are desirous to understande them, to looke into Maister Claudio Corte his wo:kes, a man p̄erclesse in the arte of horsemanshippe, who of those matters hath written absolutely.

And

## Of the breeding, riding,

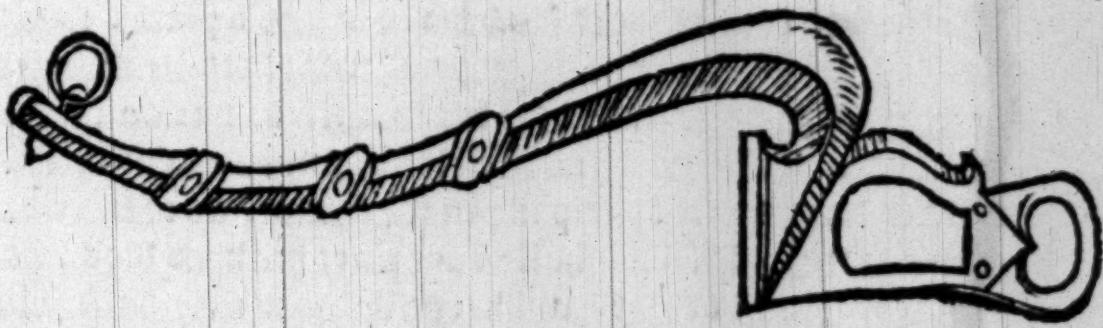
And now to pursue my former purpose, hauing your  
Ho:se ready in all these lessons belonging to seruice, that he  
will doe them vpon his Trench and martingale in perfec-  
tion, carrying his heade round, comely and in god forme,  
you shall then bitte him, in this manner. Marke when hee  
standeth in his pride, and carrieth his head in the most gal-  
lantest fashion, and then measure him from the neather lyp,  
to the fore-poynt of his shoulder, which is equall with the  
height of his breast, and take a playne smooth cannon Wy:te,  
with a flying trenche, whose cheeke may bee of the same  
length, after the manner of thy: figure following, and put  
it in his mouth.



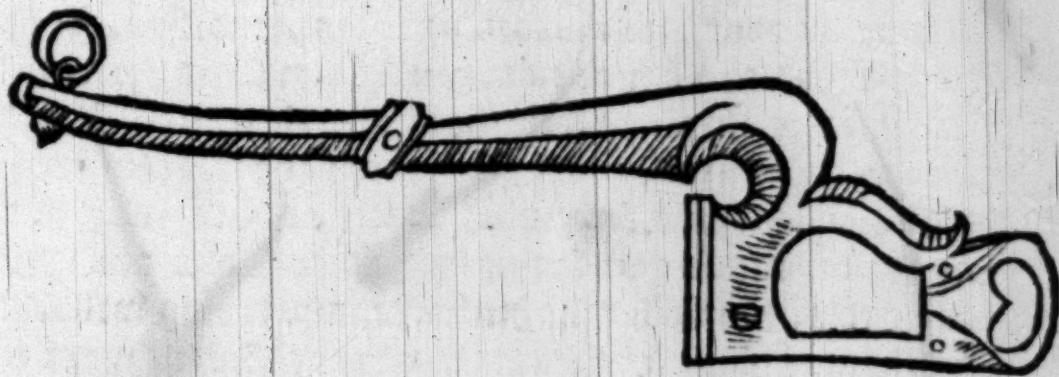
Yet by the way note, that according as your Ho:se is  
offashion, so must the cheeke of your Wytte carry his pre-  
position: if your Ho:se be in shape grosse, that is, short nec-  
ked, thicke chauld, and harde mouthed, you shall then haue  
the cheeke of your Wytte, made vpon three degres, ac-  
cording to this figure following.

But

## and trayning vp of Horses.



But if he be of fine shape, as long necked, wide chauld, and gentle mouthed, then shall the cheeke of your Wytte be made but vpon one degree, according to the manner of thys figure following.



The difference and nature of these two checkes is this, the first, which standeth vpon thys degrees, bringeth in the musell of the Horse, and maketh him perforce rayne well, that otherwise would thrust out his nose ilfauouredly: the reason whereof is, because it carrieth a greater compass than any other Wytte, insomuch that a Horse cannot rest vpon it unlesse hee drawe in the nether parte of his heade: whereas the second that standeth but vpon one degrē, kee-

F. peth

## Of the breefing, ryding;

peſt a Hōſe head upright and aloft, neither doth it ſuffer him to thuſt out his noſe, but correcth him iſ at any time he couet to put his head downeward.

A Hōſe that is ſhort neckt and narrow chaulde, reaſon tellethe you, cannot couch his head in ſo good a place, as hee that hath a long neeke and a wide chaule: because alwaies in a good rayne, he muſt hide his thropell or weſon within his chaule; therfore iſ you ſhall ſette him upon a byt, that doth not carry great compaſſe in the cheeke, as of thre de- greeſ at the leaſt, you ſhall never place his head well, be- cauſe the upright cheeke wil keepe up his neeke, and thuſt out his noſe, and he ſhould haue his neeke foſſed to yeelde, and his noſe kept in.

So on the contrary ſort, iſ to a Hōſe of large long fore- hand, you put a Bytte of muſch compaſſe, you then bring downe his neeke and put out his noſe, by reaſon of the com- paſſe of the cheeke, which he cannot chufe but folow, wher- as he ſhould haue his neeke kept up ſtraight and ſtriffe, and onely his head brought downe to anſweſe it. Therfore as I ſaid, byt your Hōſe according to his proportion. It ſhall be good that for a day or two, you let him ſtand upon his bit in the ſtable, to play & ſeele the kybbe, then after, for other two or thre dayes, you ſhall in your hand froſt him abroad, making his kybbe ſomewhaſt ſtraite, and rayning him ſo as he may haue a good ſeeling both of the Bytte and kybbe. After this, you ſhall take his backe, and beeing well ſeated and hauiing paſſo a whiſle, take up your Bytte raynes into your leſt hande, and holde them in this manner, Put your little finger and your ring finger, betwene the two raynes, and lay your thombe iuſt vpon the raynes, oppoſite to your ſore finger and great finger, the brauine of your thombe being turned towards your ſaddle pomell; then take the leſt rayne of your ſying trench, & lay it under your thombe, carrying it ſomewhaſt more ſtraiter then your bitte rayne. Then in your riſt hand in which you carry your rod, car- riſt the riſt rayne of your ſying trench. In this manner

## and trayning vp of Horses.

pace forth your Horse, bearing him most whpon your syng trencher for thre or four daies, offering little or no labour, unlesse it be trotting forwarde, or pacing and trotting the Kings, and slopping, all which you must put him vnto in gentle manner, for feare of distempering his head. And as you finde him frame himselfe to his Bytte, so by little and little, let him easie it every day more then other, till such time that you find, he both understandeth the bytie, and hath his head well staied thereon.

Then may you every day exercise him in all the forsaide lessons, with all those helpe and corrections before mencioned, till you haue him in that perfection, that without anie other helpe sauie the offer of your hand, he will do what you shall require.

Note, that the true place where the Bytte should lye in the Horses mouth, is aboue the tuske of his nether chappe: as for any other quillet or stratageme in horsemanshippe, which the curious are desirous to understand, I refer them to Maister Blundcuills booke, whch will instruct them sufficiantly.

Powe, to come to those lessons whch though they bee needlesse in service, yet shewe they great arte in the Ryder, together with much strength, courage, and nimblenesse in the Horse, and those I teareme lessons of pleasure, because they be more pleasing to the eye, then necessary for any use, and first of all to make your Horse bounde a lost, you shall thus instruct him. Having him well staied vpon his Bytte, that he is both certaine of head and mouth, you shall trotte him forth into some even sandie way, and haing trotted him a dozen yarde, you shall stoppe him, and vpon his first or second aduancement, gine him the even stroke of your spurres, at whch if he will not bound, strike him again the second time, if that preuaile not, then trotte him forwarde againe, and do as you did before, continuing this manner of labour, till hee leape with all his fourre legges from the ground, whch so soone as he doth, imediately make much

## Of the breeding, ryding,

of hym, and vpon his first bound, let hym be sette by in the stable, that he may thereby be encouraged the next tyme, and the better understande what your will is. Then haue hym out the second day, and do as you did the first, and increase his leapes as you see hym increase in vnderstanding, till he be so perfect, that vpon the offer of your spurre, hee will rysle on all fourre.

Note, that if he rise not so hie with his hinder partes as with his soze-parts, that then you accompany with the even stroke of your spurres, a good lash with your rodde vnder his belly, and nere vnto his sheathe o; yard. Note that if in bounding he do not keepe his ground, but presseth forsward, and doth not fall where he riseth, that then so much as he presseth forsward, so much you make hym retire back, by beating hym vpon his soze knees, and then beeing in the former place, make hym bound againe.

Note that when your Ho:se will bound aloft lustily and well, you shall make vse of it thus. When you gallop your Ho:se before any assembly, as soone as you haue made your stoppe and aduaanced, if then for a close you make hym bound, it will be very comely. Also in your manage, if you make your turne onely with boundes, it will be very seemly. When you beate a large turne, if for a close o; ending, you make your Ho:se bounde on all fourre, nothing can be more seemly, and then to stande still, thus much for bounding.

Now for the Coruett, you shall doe it thus: Ryde your Ho:se downe some descending grounde, and having trotted two o; thre yarde, stoppe hym, and make hym aduaunce twice o; thre together: then put hym forwarde halfe so far as before, and there make hym aduaunce thre o; fourre times together. In this manner make hym goc a steppe o; two and aduaunce, till of himselfe he will rysle his hinder parts, and in stede of going forwarde, haue aduaancing both behinde and before of an equall height. When hee will do this well, then may you vpon his third aduaancement, gime

and trayning vp of Horses.

give him the cuen stroke of your spurres, to make hym bounde aloft, which manner of salte, our English Kyders tearme the Gallop galiard.

Another manner of leape there is, which we call the Capriole, or Goates leape, it differeth nothing at all from the Coruett, but that your Horse in it must preesse more forward then in the Coruett, and raise his hinder parts a great deale hyer. Therefore you shall teach your Horse to do it, as you taught him the Coruett, adding therunto this one helpe moze, that is, to turne your rodde in your hand, so as the poynt thereof, may be iust over the midst of your Horses buttocks, then sette your hand fast to your side, and alwaies upon his aduance, as you put him forwarde with your legge, so hit him vpon the buttocks with your rodde, which will force him to raise his hinder parts, obseruing to keepe that time with your rodde, that you keepe with your hande and legge. And thus for the making of a Horse for service or pleasure, I haue shewed both my practise and ex-perience.

### CHAP. 3.

Howe to chuse a Horse for Hunting, howe to trayne hym therevnto: and also howe to dyet him, hauing made some great match or wager.



Unto this hether to I haue shewed my exerience in the training, and bringing to perfection great Horses, made either for service in y warres, or the pleasures of great Princes, so heere I will declare, (since not any els hath vnder-taken the like Treatise) my knowledge in the dyeting and ordering of those Horses, which we tearme Hunting Horses, because the pleasure wee enjoy by thē, is in the following of Houndes: an arte every way equall with the so-

## Of the breeding, ryding;

mer, and as necessary in some kind of services in the warre, (especially vpon desperate exployes to bee done suddainly, or vpon occurrents or discoueries, or any other kind of seruice, wherein eyther the toughnes, or swiftnes of a Horse is to be tryed,) as the former. Yet sith the former hath beene alwayes of hyer price, and more searcht into, and sith what Horse soever is perfect vpon his bit, and well can performe all those lessons mentioned in the former Chapter, must of force be perfect bypon his Snaffle, and if his Maister so please, be after made a Hunting-horse: where contrariwise, if a Horse be from his beginning traynd to a continuall loose kind of gallop, as Hunting-horses are, he will aske great labo: and arte to be sette vpon a Witte, & made proude and gallant.

I will therfore, not make them two artes, but one, making this latter, an apender to the former, concluding him (in my foolish iudgement) not an absolute horseman, which hath not understanding in them both: for if he haue arte to make his horse proude of gate and countenaunce, and so nimble, light, and deliuier, that with his round turnes and quaint saltes, he amazeth the ignorant beholders, yet wanteth arte so to dyet him, that he neede not feare eyther melting his grease, breaking his winde, or sounding hym, all which are done instantly if he be uncleane, without any shew of extremity, what availeth his former skill? Or if he haue arte so to diet his Horse, that if he be ridden whilst he is able to sette one fote before another, if he haue all the grease molten within his body, if hee be in that extremity, that some suppose he cannot possibly liue an houre, yet within two or thre houres after, be so fresh and couragious as if he had never borne labour, if he haue this arte, I say, yet want arte, to make his Horse haue eyther faire countenaunce, comely gate, or any agilitie or nimblenes with his bodie: insomuch, that the most hono: & puissant beast in the world, is made to shew like the most dull & unseme: lie creature, what availeth his arte in dyeting.

Some

## and trayning vp of Horses.

Some will say (yet but the ignorant) that the trayning and dyeting of these which I fearme Hunting-horses, is the onely marring and spoile of good Horses: Sic, say they, thys extreame chasing and ryding of them, makes them lame and vnsounde, and this curiouse dyeting them, makes them so tender, neshe, and sickly, that they be good for nothing. Imitating herein a Philosopher, who seeing a Gentleman extreameley troubled with the Tooth-ach, caused all his owne teeth to be drawne out, for feare in after time he shoulde feele the like paine, saying all men were subiect to that disease: so they, having scene some one lame olde hunting Horse, presently conclude all are subiect to the like infirmitie, therefore not necessarie any should hunt.

For myne owne part, extreame ryding I as much disallowe as any man: yet in great wagers, where the horses value is farre exceeded, I see no reason but (for tryall) they may well be put to extreamitie, and if they be well dyeted and cunningly ridden, not one bayre worse afterward, althoogh I wilche such extreamitie, shoulde be as much forborne as may be. For this slander of lamenesse raisd vpon Hunting-horses, I thus confute it, that there be some, and many Hunting-horses lame I not deny, yet for euerie such one lame Horse, I will finde twenty more lame, that never knew what hunting meant, so that Hunting-horses be not onely lame.

Againe, it is well knowne, especially to those that haue skill, that Hunting-horses are never lamed through theyr unmoderate ryding or labour, if they haue a good keeper: but now and then through greedines of sport, and over haunes when they over-reach and fall, they many tymes chaunce vpon a straine, by whiche they halte a little, or otherwise in a leape or slyppe, may happen micheise, whiche is very seldome, or rarely seene. Where, on the contrarie part, who is so simple that hee knoweth not, if a Horse be kept in the stable and want exercise, his houes wil straiten, his sinewes dry vpp, and he proue lame incurable? Who knoweth

## Of the breeding, ryding,

knoweth not that travailing in the hic way, will beate a Horse, make him put out windgalles, and lame him certaintly. What travailing Horse is he that wil not stumble, and if he stumble, he may fall, and if he fall, why not consequently prone lame as well as a hunting Horse?

Your great Horses which are for seruice, whom to traine & bring to perfection, every one almost of any gentlemanly disposition, will endeuour himselfe unto: Why those I say are as subiect to lamenes as any hunting-horse whatsoever, for there is never a turne you sette, if it be artificiall, but it straines your Horses backe & hinder loynes, as much as a Hunting-horse straineth himselfe in running ouer a furlong of the deepest earth. With then all Horses are as subiect to infirmitie as Hunting-horses, why not then the Hunting-horse as tollerable as any other Horse.

Now for this unworthy blame they impute to the dyeting of Horses, you shall see howe grossie theyr ignorance makes them conjecture, first they shall see in the sequel, that there is no meate, drinke, or any other thing whatsouer, appoynted for a Hunting-horse, but it shall by good & sufficient reasons, be proved most excellent, and most healthful for the Horse, then consequently it must be tollerable. Some will say this dyeting is but newly come vp, and that men, whose nature is to be greedie of nouelties, being new-fangled, are inamored with this vaine toy. Their fore-fathers never knewe what the dyeting of Hunting-horses meant, yet they had god Horses. As though former blindnes shold banish ensuing knowledge. D<sup>r</sup> because Adam and Eve, (who were the Parents of all Parents) were naked (sau<sup>e</sup> for ffigge leaves,) therefore we should refuse to weare cloathing: this weare wonderfull absurd. There is no arte, but the mo<sup>r</sup>e a man madeth into it, the mo<sup>r</sup>e substantiall and intricate he shal find it, and be forced to cry with Aristotle, o ens ensium miserere mei, the depth and end of arte is unsearchable.

Now that all men may be the mo<sup>r</sup>e willing to endeavor them-

## and trayning vp of Horses.

themselves to haue insight in this arte of dyeting, beholde what profit ensueth thereby. First, there is no disease nor infirmitie in a Horse, especially within his heade or bodie, which be secrete and vnseene, and therfore most dangerous and mortall, but a man skilfull in this arte, shall bothe discerne it before it come to extremitie, and also recure it.

Thys maketh a Horse long winded, tough, harde, and stout, insomuch that a poore Nag of sixe or seauen poundes price, well traynd and dyeted, will not onely tyre, but also kill outright, a Courser worth a hundred pound, if he be fat and soule sedde: wheras if such a Courser were in good dyet, he would tyre twentie such Naggs. Some peradventure will allow of dyeting, but dislike the sport of hunting, for loke what contrarieties are in mens faces, the like may be in their fancies: therefore I say it is not necessarie, that Hunting-horses onely be dyeted, but other horses as well: yet must they haue extraordinary ryding, because in dye-ting, exercise is a needfull as meate. But for such as neyther loue hunting, nor haue occasion to ryde further then from Market to market, they may set their horse to a boste of hay, and gyue him pease pulse. The reason why men vse their dyeted horses to the hunting of the Hayre, is be-cause it is a swift chace, and a continuing sport: yet not without some stoppes and staies, in which a horse may take winde, and reviue himselfe againe, which thos from whom I learne mine exerience, learne defaults in the doge, and sobbes for their Horse.

Moreover, the cry of the dogges, is as pleasant to the horse as the man, and addeth to him both a courage to run, and a willingnes to continue his labour: wheras to gallop a Horse vp and downe the fielde after nothing, makes him wearie of his labour, and willing to give ouer ere hee haue in a manner doone any thing. Thus much in defensce of this arte which the ignorant concerne, and nowe to my purpose.

When you make choyce of a horse to trayne to hunting,

## Of the breeding, riding,

as nere as you can, let him have these properties, shapes, and vertues. First for his inward part, which is his mind, disposition, and mettall, let him be of nature gentle, louing, and familiar to the man. Let him not be disposed to dogged sullennesse, to strike or to byte: let him bee of quick & lively mettall, but not hole nor firy, for they be never good: then for his outward shapes, thus if it may. Of colloures these be the best, Brownne daple bayes, Bright bayes, Dapple grayes, or Whiote lyards, or blackes, so he haue eyther white rache, white starre, or white score. His head if it bee somewhat bigge, but not monstrous, so the chaule be thinnne and wide, it is the better. A small prick eare, or if it be long and stande upright like a fore, it is a good token of mettall and toughnes.

Hys fore-head woulde be broade, having as it were a rysing bunche in the midst like a Hare: for to be playne smooth faced, which we term Mare-faced, is ilfaoured, and a signe of no induring spirite. Hys eye woulde be large and bright: his nostrelles very wide, for that is a token of long winde. If hee be bearded all vnder his chappes like a Goate, it is passing good, for that is a signe of great swiftnes and goodnes. In generall, all his head woulde be leane, for if it be ful and fat, doubtles the horse is dul and vnspurit. His thropell or wind-pype, woulde bee big to a mans felling, and straight to his eye, for if when he raineth, it haue a bent like a bow, which we cal Cock-thropled, it is very ill, and a signe of great straitnes of wind. For his lyms in generall, they woulde be big, cleane, flat, straight, and very shorte betwixt ioynt and ioynt, especially between the paserne & the hoofe, for if he be long in that part, he must of force be weak there, and if he be weake footed, he cannot possibly endure any wette earth, yet some that be a little sickle hooft, proue very good. His body woulde be round and large, and his ribs wold stand a little outward. In biesse, the longer your horse is from the eare to the sterne of his taile, the better it is, so that his chiesest length consist not in his chine, but in his hinder

## and trayning vp of Horses.

hinder loynes, depth of fore-hand, and length of necke : for otherwise, to be long backt, is a signe of weaknes.

When you haue gotten a Horse as naere as you can to these shapes, looke that before you trayne him to hunting, he be at the least past fourre yares old, and going on his fist, and that he be well wayd, and lightly trauaile. This done, you shall thus trayne and dyet him: Having taken him frō grasse at Bartholomewtide or there abouts, (for then the pride and strength of grasse is gone, and the flesh they get after, is but unsound and naught, being exceeding fatte, as a Horse that is sound must needes bee hauing run al Sommer,) take him and sette him vp in your stable, which stable must be made close and darke, yet with such windowes and lights, as at your pleasure you may let in y fresh ayre, and make it so coole and warme as you please: the reason why it should be close and darke, is, that when your Horse hath endured a dayes labour or hunting, being set in a close stable, as soone as he hath fillid his belly, he will lye downe and take his rest, as well on the day as night, which is as wholesome as any meate he can eate: where if the stable be open and lightsome, unlesse he be an olde beaten horse, hee will not lye downe.

Let the plaunchers of your stable, be layde even and level, not as many dw, hyer before then behind, which maketh that your Horses can never stand at ease, but resting altogether vpon they hinder legges, prooue often lame behind. Neyther can they lye but at much payne, which causeth them seldome to take rest. Let the ground & your plaunchers be of an equall heighth, that if your horse at any tyme goe backward off your plaunchers, yet that he may stand equally both before and behind. Let your Maunger be made close, with boordes onely, and not lynced within with cyther lyme or plaister, for the smell of lyme is suffocating and vnwholsome, and plaister will yeeld great stoe of dust, which is more vnhealthfull. Let there be no mudde wall within your stable, y your Horse may reach vnto with his mouth,

## Of the breeding, riding,

for by nature they will couet to gnaw and late them down, and nothing can be worse for a horse. Having sett your horse (being very fatte and newe taken from the grasse) in such a stable, lay your hand vpon his side neare to his short ribbes, and there you shall seele his fatnesse, which wil bee vnder your hand very soft and tender: which whē you seele, be you well assured all that fatte is naught, for beeing so loose and soft, the small'est trauaile that may be will melt it, and then being molten before it be hardned by good dyet, the outward fatte falleth into the horses legges, & maketh him haue swolne legges, and lame never to be cured, which secrete but few at this day vnderstand: and the inward fat which is within his stomacke, bagge and guttes, putrifies, and breedes those diseases which kill the horse out-right, though it be halfe a yeere, or perhaps three quarters of a yeere after. Insomuch that the owner, who hath neyther skill to discerne such a chaunce when it is hapned, nor arte to gyue him any medicine to purge him of that grosse matter, sayth he dyed suddenly he knoweth not of what, when himselfe long before, had willingly giuen him his death, which mischiefe to auoyde, you shall vse this meane.

First for two or three daies, you shall let your horse stande in the stable unclothed, and giue him nothing but wheate, straw and water, twise a day, morning and euening, beeing ledde therunto in his keepers hand, til you see his doung (which at the first will be a darke blacke greene) be cleane changed to palish yellow: then may you (not having before layd any curry combe on him, but onely rubbe him morning and euening with a harde wylpe) both carrie him, rubbe him, picke him, and dresse him, and also clothe him in a single cloth made of sack-cloth, and let the sursin-gle be stopt round about with bigge soft wylpes, as wel for warmth as ease of the horse.

Thys shall you doe every morning very earlie, as by fire of the clock, then put a small snaffle in hys mouth, and lightling vpon his back, walk him a sayre footepace to some

sayre

## and trayning vp of Horses.

sayre River e<sup>r</sup> rundle, being at least halfe a myle, and there water hym, and so walke hym home againe, and set hym vp, that done, take a quarter of a pecke of Dates, and siste and dust them well in a small sive, and then swaping the Mans-  
ger cleane, give them hym, then put a sheafe of wheat straw well threshed into the Racke, and putting downe hys litter vnder him, let hym stand so till one of the clock in the after noone, at one of the clocke in the after noone come to him, and turne vp his cloth, and with a harde wispe, rub downe his necke, face, buttocks and legges, then siste him two or three handfu's of Dates more, and so turning downe hys cloth, let hym stand till th<sup>e</sup>re a clocke, at which time come to him, and first put away his doung, then shake vp his litter, and after you haue vncloathed hym, carry hym and dresse hym in thys sort.

First, after you haue curried him all ouer with your curry combe, which raiseth vp the dust, then shall you with some dead horse tayle nailed to a sticke, dust him, and strike away that which the curry combe hath raysde: then take a wispe of straw w<sup>r</sup>ethen hard together, and with it rubbe him cleane ouer, especially his legges, which the more they be chaste, the better and more nymple will the horse be, then take a hayre-cloth, and with it rubbe him ouer, for that wil cleanse away the dust, and keepe his coate smooth & cleane. Then wette your hands, but not too much, and with them so wet, rubbe him all ouer, especially his face, which must chieffely be kept cleane: thys rubbing him with your wette hands, will leaue vpon hym never a loose hayre, nor anis other filthy thing.

Then with a cleane cloth that is not dustie nor soule, though it be course, cleane him all ouer, for it will make his coate shyne, insomuch that you shall almost discerne your face therein: then looke about his eyes and if you see anie great hayres growing about thē, eyther aboue or beneath, as all horses haue, pull them away, for they be perilous for a horses sight. Then take out his yarde, which of it selfe

## Of the breeding, riding,

will gather much durte and filthines, and with your hande  
clense it, then combe downe with a wet maine combe, bys  
mayne and taile, and so clothe him vp and stop him round,  
then as you did before, take his backe, and vpon a gentle  
foote-pace, walke him forth to his Water, and bring him  
home againe, giuing him two or thre handfulls of well sil-  
ted Dates, then if he haue no wheate strawe in his racke,  
put him a little in, and then thowring downe his lytter, let  
him so stand till it be eyght a clock at night, at which tyme  
come to him, and after you haue turnd vp his cloth, rubde  
him, and chaft his legges, giue him a handfull or two of  
Dates, and a fresh sheafe of Wheate straw into his Rack,  
and more newe litter, and so let him rest till the next mor-  
ning.

In this sort keepe him for the space of thre weekes or a  
Moneth, onely with Wheate straw and Dates, putting  
him to no further trauaile then the fetching of his Water,  
in which space, you shall see his belly will be cleane taken  
vp, and he will shew himselfe comely and gaunt, and you  
shall feele his fatnesse more firme, hard, and sad then it was  
before at his first taking vp: which alwaies the harder it  
is, in the better case is your Horsse. Now, if your Horsse be  
such a grosse feeding beast, that his fatnesse and pursinnesse,  
rather increaseth with this manner of keeping, then ought  
at all diminisheth, as some Horsses, who will feede as soze  
vpon straw, as if they had Hay and prounder, which wee  
call Kettie Horsses: or if you haue made promise for anie  
match, so that you cannot well stay to take such long tyme  
as in trueth you shold, or as arte woulde require, then to  
inseame your Horsse the sooner, you shall vse during thyg  
first moneth, for to ryde out your Horsse every niggt, two  
howers after Dunne sette, & abide abroade with him thre  
hourses at the least, not exceeding foote-pace, which we call  
night ayzings.

And if this be done alongst som River side, it is the  
best, because the sharpe ayze which commeth from the wa-

## and trayning vp of Horses.

ters, is colde and pearcing, and never a one of these evenings, but takes as much of a Horse as if he had endured a dayes hunting: wherefore I admonish all Keepers, not to ayre their Horses in the night, but with great discretion, because it brings lowe, and weakens a Horse very much. When you haue ayred your Horse thus and brought him in, let his legges be well chafte and rubb downe, and then giue him his Dates, and so let him rest till morning, not forgetting but alwaies when you haue brought in your Horse, to picke his fore,soote cleane, least any pible stones or grauell shoulde be gotte within the shooe, or wozne into the hoose.

After you haue spent your first month thus, onely in taking vp his belly and hardening his flesh, then shall you beginne to cleanse him in this sort. In stedde of Wheate straw which before you gaue him, you shall giue him Hay, and the courser such hay is, the better it is (so it be sweete and well gotten) for the Horse will not feede on it so grosslie as otherwise he would: and a horse wil many times vpon very sweet and fine Hay, eate so much that hee will breake his wind. Having thus changed his strawe to Hay, you shall then adde vnto his Dates, Bzeade, which bread shall be thus made.

Take a strike of Beanes, two pecks of Wheate, and one pecke of Rye, grinde these together, sift them and knead them with water and Barne, and so bake them thorooulie in great loucs, as a pecke in a loafe: and after they are a day olde at the least, your Horse may feede on them, but not before. Some peraduenture, that neither loue this spoete of hunting, nor make any care of a good Horse, will imagine this Bzeade for too costly, and say that common Bakkers Horse-bzeade, which is made of naught but Bzanne and Wheate chystell, shall do as much good: but if they dyd knowe howe many inconueniences is found by thys common Horse-bzeade, they would (without doubt) alter their opinions.

## Of the breeding, riding,

First, the substance whereof it is made, is but branne or chissell, and this branne is nothing but the outmost shalfe or huske of the Corne, the meale and strength whereof is taken away: now when y vertue is bereft, what remaines but a dry haske thing, without eyther nutriment or spirite? And what can that I pray you pruaile with a horse that must endure extreame labour? Then they kneade it with nothing but colde water, which makes it so heauy and sad, that it lyes in the stomacke of a Horse, and neyther turnes to good blood, nor any other nutriment, but onely to putrefaction, and grosse humors, which commonly come to the Anticor, consumption of the lunges, paine in the lyver, the yellowes, and diuers other such like diseases, all which bee mortall.

Againe, Branne is extreame hote and dry, therefore the horse that shall much fede thereon, it will enflame hys blood, scalde his stomacke, and breed in him many filthie diseases: as the scabbe, itch, or farcin and such like. Some againe will aske me, sith I disallowe this common Bredaide, why in the other bredaide I bidde them take Beanes, & not Pease? My answere is, because Beanes are a moxe strong and cleane fede then Pease, and lesse pursic, and the meale they make, is a great deale finer.

If they demand why I put in the Wheate, my answer is, because it is comfortable and full of spirite, it breedeth in a Horse lust, courage and liuelynesse. If so; what purpose the Ryce, then so; this, because the two former graines bee of great strenght, and altogether binding, therfore I put in the Ryce, which is altogether losening and scowzing, that being ioyned with the former, it keepeth the Horse cole and in good temper in his body. Nowc why I kneade it with Warme, that is to make the bredaide light and fine, that it may be easie of digestion, and not lie too long in the Horses stomack.

Having such bredaide as this, and having taken awaie your Wheate strawe, you shall therafter your Horses exercise

## and trayning vp of Horses.

ercise in thys manner. Early in the morning, by five or sixe a clock, after your Horse is drest and trymd, sift three or foure handfuls of Dates cleane, & give them him, which so soone as he hath eaten, then immediatly bridle him vppe and tie him to the bare Racke, then saddle him, and after he is saddled, throw his cloth ouer him, and so let him stande till the Hounds be ready to goe forth a hunting, at which time take his backz, but in any case no spurres on your heeles, but onely a swiching rodde, and so goe foorth with them, and spend that day in hunting, till three or foure of the clocke in the euening, prouided alwaies that you gallop him not but onely thwart and crosse, from hill to hill, to make in with the dogges, exceeding not his trotte at anie time: and this order see you daily obserue for a fortnight at the least.

When you haue thus spent the day and are come home, see that there be ready in your stable fresh litter enough, then set himi vppe, and tye him in his bridle to the bare Racke, and all to rubbe and chafe him, insomuch that if hee be eyther wette with sweat or any other thing, you leaue him not till he be as dry as may be, then unsaddle him, rub his back thoroowly, and with all hast clothe him vp warme, and stoppe him round with hard wispes: then picke his feete cleane, and chafe his legges, and so let him stande on his bridle a quarter of an houre, after which time come to him and give him a handful of Dates, and halfe so much Hemp-seede mingled together.

This Hemp-seede, is the most gentlest and easiest scowring that can be giuen to a Horse, the vertue whereof is this. If in the dayes hunting you haue either dissolved any grosse humors in the horse, (as labour will alwaies do) or melted any of his grease, it wil clense and bring it away from the Horse, as you shall perceiue the next morning by his dung, which you should alwaies regarde, and looke vnto very much, for it will be greasie, and full of slimie matter.

Having thus giuen him Dates and Hemp-seede, bridle

## Of the breeding, riding,

him again, and let him stand so halfe an houre, or an houre. After which time vnbridle him, and put into his rack a little bottle of Hay, like a halfe-penny bottle in an Inne, and let him for an houre or there abouts, eate his Hay, the giue him such a quantitie of bread as your discretion shall thinke fitte: neyther so much as you may cloy him and make him refuse it, nor so extreme little that you easse his hunger nothing at all.

Then let him stande hauing Hay in his Rack, til nine of the clocke at night, at which time come to him, and rub him well all ouer, then hauing faire water in the house, water him: then sift him foure or five handfuls of Dates, and mingle with them a good quantitie of Bread, and giue it him. Then shaking his lytter about him, leaue him for that night.

As soone as you come to him the next morning verie earlie to dresse him, the first thing you do, looke what dung hee hath made, if it be greasie, darke coloured, and soule, then it is a signe the horse is foulc within, ful of glutte and pursinesse: if it be wel coloured, that is to say of a pale yellow, hauing no grease in it, then is it a signe that your somer dayes hunting, did take nothing at all of him, but that his grease remaineth in his body vnwasted: wherfore, the next day you may take the more of him, yet not so much that you force him to gallop.

The seconde thing you looke vnto, must be whether hee haue left any prouender in the Manger uneaten or no, if hee haue left any, then shall you swape it away and bridle him vp, giuing him no meate at all till night that he come from hunting, for that daies gentle exercise and fast, will get him a stomack, and make him eate his meate with lust & grediness.

If he haue eaten all cleane and left no prouender, then shall you giue him three or foure handfuls of Dates, or else some bread, (whether of the you please) to eate whilste you are dressing him.

Lastly,

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Lastly, looke in the Racke what Hay he hath left, if he  
have left neither Hay nor prouinder, then the next night  
gyue him the same quantitie of hay, but a good deale more  
prouinder, for it is a signe hee had not before halfe enough.  
If hee haue eaten vp all his Hay yet left his prouinder un-  
eaten, (which is commonly the property of a great feeding  
horse,) then the next night gyue him but halfe so much hay,  
and the same quantitie of prouinder as before, that not ha-  
ving hay enough to fill his belly, hee may be forced to eate  
his prouinder, or els fast: which if he do one night or two,  
be sure he will not the third.

Then dresse him, saddle him, and haue him abroade, b-  
ring him in all poynts according to the manner afore-saide.  
Prouided alwaies by the way, that during the time of thys  
fortnight, you may every morning, either before you goe  
out, or as you goe, water your horse, so that you suffer him  
not to drinke full so much as he would desire. Having spent  
this fortnight thus, the next fortnight following, you shall  
aduenture to gallop him a little after the dogges: but in a-  
cme wise no meane out-right chase, but gently nowe & then  
for twenty or fortie score, and no more without a sobbe, and  
let it be vpon an ouer-thwart grounde, I meane plowed  
lands, or lay lands hie ridged.

Moreover, let him gallop so softly and lcsurely as you  
can possiblie make him, first, that hee may thereby learne  
how to vse his legges and bodie nimblly. Secondly, that hee  
may strike his furrow cleane without stumbling, and last-  
ly, that he may haue knowledge and understanding of his  
owne faults, if he chaunce to commit any, and thereby seek  
to amend them.

For any fault what soever hee chaunceth to commit in  
gallopping vpon a deepe earth, in any wise you must not  
spurre him, for if you doe, you shall vtterly spoyle him for  
ever beeing good hunter, the reason hereof is thys: a young  
horse that hath never beene vsed to gallop on deepes, wil at  
the first be rashe and hastie, and put hunselue soorth more

## Of the breeding, riding,

fiercely then he can possible continue, then waxing a little weake, he will snapper and stumble, or els ware slothfull, for any of which faults if you spurre him, he wil the through terror of the correction, rushe so hastily forwarde without regard, that neither understanding his error, nor knowing how to mend it, he will increase it: and so where he would stumble but once, peraduenture stumble 3. times. Whereas as if you haue no spurres to torment him with, but that hee may take his owne leysure, and when he stumbleth, both see the occasion, and feele the paine thereof, which is twise so soze to him as to the man, and farre more loth is the horse to fall then the man to haue him, he will become so cunning, that the deepe earth and the plaine Meddowes will bee all one to him: nay, in that hee findeth his Rider will let him take leysure and time thereon, he will rather couet the deep then the plaine, and for a surety, cunning preuaileth farre more then speede on a deepe earth.

As for his dyet this soxtight, let it be in all thinges like the former soxtight: both the same meate, the same scowring, and the same times duely obserued. Now after these two soxtights are thus passed, which with y former month makes iust two months, you shall the perciuing your horse to be still fat and soule, which you shall understand both by the thicknesse of his rybbe, by the grecnesse of his leske or flancke, (which will be full and thicke in your hande) and also by his chaule, which you shall feele both fat and full of little knots at the roote of his tongue, which stoppeth his winde, put him to greater extreamitie: that is to say, you shall then hunt more soundly, following the dogges at the heeles, yet with such discretion, that you put not your Horse to aboue a thre quarters speede, for feare you ouer-toyle him, or make him giue ourr before hee knowith what hee dooth.

The first day you hunt him in thyrs sort, (through which extraordinary teyle hee cannot chuse but sweat much outwardly, which wasteth his outward grease, and by his inward

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ward heate, dissolve the glut and filth which cloyeth his guttes and stomacke) being come home, and having sette him vp in the stable, let him be exceedingly rubd, chafed, and made dry, then if you giue him no scowring that night, it shall not matter, but the next morning so soone as the sunne is vp, having kept your horse fasting an houre, then giue him this scowring.

Take Rosemary and let it bee chopt very small, then take a dysh of sweet Butter, and worke the Rosemary and it well together, then make good round pellets thereof and put them into your Horses mouth, and make him swallow them: so done, put on his bridle, and being wel clothed and stupt rounde, both with his owne cloth and single blanket, take his backe and walke him forth into some close or field, for halfe an houre or little more: then bring him in and tye him vp, and you shall perceive within an houre after, or thereabouts, he will grow to be exceeding sick, but haue you no feare at all, for it is an excellent signe. When you see him so sick, be sure to haue a warme Mashe ready, made with water and wheat-meale, Mault, or Bran, no more then shall culour the water, and giue it him to drinke. As soone as he hath drunke, giue him Hay into his racking, and so let him stand al that day and night, being sure that you prouider him soundly both with bread and Dates.

Thys kinde of scowring, though there be a number of other scowrings which heereafter I will sette you downe, yet I haue alwaies found it of most vertue and profite. It purgeth the Horse of all manner of glut, foulenesse and bad humors.

If hys grease haue beene molten a moneth before, it will bring it away in his dung in great abundance, to the admiration of those which hath not seene the like before, whereas if it should remaine, it were either certaine death, or if nature were so strong to expell it, it would breake out into some filthy disease. The next day after this scowring thus giuen, take your Horse forth on hunting, yet in any

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wise neyther put him to gallop nor any straine, but onelie trotte him after the dogges that he may take the ayre, gette him a stomacke, and recover such lust & courage, that looke what you did that day you put him to extremitie, hee will doe twise so much the next time you shall thereunto constraine him.

In thy sort twice a fortnight, for two fortnights together, would I haue you hunt your horse thorowly after the dogges, leauing no chace unrunne, and then resting him a day after, use him according to the manner aforesaid: and the other daies let him but play and sport himselfe after the dogges, as well to acquaint him with the sport, as to encrease his winde and keepe him in breath. Some will demaunde, since I would haue a horse thus heated after the dogges thrice in a fortnight, why it may not as wel be done without dogges in some plaine Meadow, Moore, or Fielde, where a man may gallop him till hee sweat, as much or as little as one would?

I aunswere, it is not so good for diuers respects: first, when a horse is heated after the dogges, he hath choyce of many earths to runne vpon, one while hee gallops vpon deepe plowed lands, another while vpon plaine pastures, or Meadowes, one while vpon lay lands that haue hie ridges and deepe furrowes, another while vpon beaten highwaies or common tracts: which change of earth, bringes a horse to cunning spedde, nimblenes, and toughnes.

Secondly, the heate a horse taketh after the dogges, he taketh kindly and in good sort, for if the dogges runne a mile, without default, stoppe, stay, or double, it is verie much: nay, you shall haue them in twelve score, sixe score, and lesse, make stops and defaults, all which giue vnto your horse new breath, strength and courage, so that he will bee more willing to run, then you wil be to haue him: wheras if you should giue him his heat all in a maine chace, it wolde be both wearisome, painful, and unwholsome to the Horse, for suddaine heates are alwaies perillous, and in stedde of incon-

## and trayning vp of Horses.

incouraging your horse to take pleasure in his galloppe and to increase in toughnes, you shal discourage him, and makz him faint and tyre: and peraduentre vnlesse hes be verie cleane, hazard the breaking of his wind.

Thirdly, the cry of the dogges is pleasant vnto the horse, and he will of himselfe couet to follow them, beeing in full cry. And lastly, the seeing of other horses to skope and gallop with him, wil be an incouragement, and an increasing of your Horses willingnes. Nowe by that time this thrid Month is thus spent, your horse will be cleane in his bodie, wel winded, and in good strength, so that you shal both haue an insight what he is able to performe, & also adiudge rightlie of his trueth, which when you are acertaind of, then you may, according as your fancie and discretion serues you, eyther hunt him priuately, or match him for some great wager publicquely.

If you do match him for any great wager, and thereby doe ouer-match him, though no body can bee blamed but your owne follie or fortune, yet since there be manie helpe in matching, which may much auaille, I will as neere as I can, briesly set them down. First vnderstand, it is not good to let your horse ride any match til he be past 6. yeeres old, and ful 7. for till then he commeth not to his full strength, growth, and perfection. Secondly note, that according as your Horses disposition is, so make your match, or els wilfullie be a losser: wherfore if you find him dead slow, that is of little sped, yet wonderful true & tough, then make your match to follow the dogs so long as you can, as till 3. or 4. of the clock, that in that space you may with earnest riding, and hauing god tryers to keepe your aduersarie within his law, which commonly is a horse length or two, or as you agree, so soyle the horse that rides against you, that whē you come to run the Wild-goose chase, you may haue as much sped as he, which if you perceiue and know your horse to be true, if then you loose, unpute the faulte eyther to bad ryding, or to a false iudgement in your horses disposition.

Also

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Also in thyss match, gette your lawe in the Wild-goose chase, which is most vsually twelue score to be twentie score, that if your aduersary chaunce to haue more speede then you, yet with your truthe and toughnes, you may recouer him: for that horse that lets another ouer-tunne him twenty score at the first in a Wild-goose chase, it is pittie hee should euer be hunter.

If you finde your Horse to bee wonderful arranswist, yet not so tough that hee will endure to toyle out a dayes worke with extreamitie, then wculd I advise you, not to make your match to hunt the Hare after the dogges, but rather to runne trayne sentis made with a Catte, in which strong sent a dogge will selcome be at defaulte, and the longer you conclude such traynes, to be the better for you. Also the shorster lawe you make for the winning or lossing the match, the better hope you shall haue of winning: and withall, see you conclude to haue the leading of the first traime, all which when you haue agreed vpon, then chusing such earth as your Horse may shew his speede vpon, and having the swiftest and best sentsed dogs you can gette, giuing them as much space before you as you can, trye if you can winne the match with a winde, of which if you fayle, then is your match in great doubt, if your aduersary be tough.

Wherfore, seeing that your speede fayles, then loyter after, and keepe your Horse as fresh as you can, that comming to the Wild-goose chase, taking the leading, see if with slyppes and turnes you can foyle him that rydes against you. In which slyppes, the cunning of the horsman must asmuch availe as the godnes of the horse: and for that those slyppes shew both a ready horse, and an artificiall Ruder, I will teach you heare how to doe them.

The Wild-goose chase being started, in which the hindmost Horse is bound to follow the formost, and you having the leading, hold a hard hand of your Horse, and make him gallop softly at great ease, insomuch, that perciuing your aduersary

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aduersarie striue to take the leading from you, suffer him to come so neare you, that his horses head may well neare touch your horses buttocke, which when you see, clappe your left spurre in your horses side, and wheele him suddainlie halfe about on your right hand, and then take him vp againe, till such time that he be come to you againe: thus may you do of either hand which you will, and in neuer a one of these turnes, but you shall throw him that rydes against you, at least twenty or thirty yards behinde you, so that whilst you ride at your ease, he shall be forst continually to come vp to you vpon the spurres, which must wearie the best horse in the world.

If your Horse be both swift and tough, yet thicke winded, that is, that he cannot runne long with a winde, but if he want staires or sobbes, that he will faint or yeelde, then your best play is, utterly to refuse the Wild-goose chase, and onely to make your triall after the dogges, tho such tryals be the longer in making. These necessarie helps in matching beeing dulia considered, and having made your match with good discretion, prouiding alwaies to haue a month for the keeping of your horse, you shall then thus order and diet him.

First, beholding your Horse to be lustie and full of life, having a cheerfull countenaunce, willing to play in your hand, and perceiving by your former labour, that hee is in reasonable case for ordinarie hunting, yet not so very pure and cleane as he shoulde be for a match, for the least imperfection that may bee in the body, is the losse of the wager, and for a man to keepe him in that temper all the yere, were but too costlie, and to little purpose, sith a man may alwaies in a months space, (if hee be any thing cleane) make him fitte for a match: then for the first weeke, feede him most what vpon that breade before prescribed, and let him haue Dates but nowe and then for change of meate, yet let him haue such store of them both, that he may alwaies haue the one or the other lying in the manger before him. If having

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fedde hym in the morning, you finde any at noone sweep it away, and gyue it to some other Horse, and gyue hym fresh, so likewise do either at euening or night, or at other times. For this first weeke and the second, looke that you hunte your Horse very soze, and gyue hym strong scowrings: of which scowrings, sith there be diuers of sundrie natures and operations, I will before I goe anie further, sette them downe together with theyr vertues, wishing you to apply them thereaftre, least in mistaking of them as ma-  
nie doe, you rather hurt then profit your Horse.

Therefore first, as touching these two scowrings before mentioned, the one of Hemp-sæde, the other Rosemary and butter. These two are all of the easiest, for they search no-  
thing of themselues, but onely purge away such matter as is before dissolved. As they purge the body, so they perfume the head, open the pypes, and make cleare passage for wind, therefore they be the best for fat horses.

There is another, which is Garlike stampyt and lapt in rowles of Butter, and so gyuen to the Horse: this scowring onely purgeth the head, breaketh cleane, and preserues a Horse from any disease that commieth of colde: therefore it is to be gyuen to a Horse that is eyther thicke winded, or subiect to take colds. Butter and Saunders mingled toge-  
ther and made in pellets, is of the same vertue that this is, and worketh the same effect, onely it is of more strength and force. Then is there Sallet-oyle and Mylke mingled together, and so luke-warme to be gyuen to a Horse, thys purgeth the stomacke & entrailes of all grosse matter, and molten grease, therefore it is good for a fatte Horse. Also some vse to gyue this scowring to a Horse that is newe ta-  
ken from grasse, as soone as hee is brought into the house. Also there is Sallet-oyle and Muskadine to be gyuen toge-  
ther, this is of the same vertue that Sallet-oyle and Mylke is, save that it is some-what more comfortable, for as it purgeth, so it strengtheneth, therefore it is to be gyuen to a sicke and weake Horse.

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If you give a horse Mustard-seede in his prouender, it is verie good, for though it clengeth the stomatke little or nothing, yet it purgeth the head exceedingly: therefore to bee vsed to the same horses you vse Butter or Garlike.

Lastly, and the chiefeſt ſcowering of all, is this. Take the leaues of Boxe, and dry them at the fire till you may crush them in pieces, then mingle with them Brimſtone beaten to powder, and give it your horse in his prouender, yet very diſcretly, as by little and little at once, leaſt your horse take a loathe at it, and ſo refuſe it. This purgeth the head, stomatke and entrailes, of all manner of filthineſſe, leauing nothing that is vnsound or vncleane: it cureth the cold, it killeth the wormes, grubbes, or bots in a horse, and it neuer abateth, but increaſeth coura ge and fleſh. There fore it is to be giuen eyther to a foule horse or cleane horse, but chieſely to the cleane horse, becauſe it wil preſerue him from any foulenes.

Thus haue I ſette you downe ſundry ſcowrings, with their natures, vſe them accor dingly, and you ſhall perceiue their vertues. A fortnight of your moneths keeping beeing ſpent in ſound hunting, as is aforesaid, in which I woulde wiſhe you to haue a certaine knowledge of your horses goodneſſe, and hauing vſed ſuch ſcowrings as you finde to be fitteſt for the ſtate of your horses bodie, which when you perceiue to leaue their working, and that there comes nothing from your horse but cleane excrements, without greaſe or filthineſſe, then may you be certaine and wel auſſured, that your horse is cleane within, ſounde, and without any manner of imperfection, eyther of winde or diſease.

Then ſhall you the ſecond fortnight, endeuour to con tinue the aforesaid cleaſnes: and to augment his Strength, coura ge, and abilitie, you ſhall for this fortnight, make him bread in thyſ manner. Take of Beanes a ſtrike, of Dat meale two pecks, of Wheate two pecks, and of Rye two pecks.

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All these being ground together and finely sifted, let it be knoden with new Ale, the Barne and all being beaten together in the fatte. If you put the whites of Egges into it, it will be the better, and the more wholsome for the horses winde. These being well knoden together let them for an houre, or there abouts, lie in the kneading tubbe, that it may haue time to swell: then let it be wrought vp and baked in great loues.

With this Breade and with Dates, see that you feede your Horse extreamely, euern so much as hee will eate. As for his exercise let it be thus: fourre or fve times in a weeke, let hym goe foorth on hunting, yet in any case let him not gallop, especially to straine himselfe aboue twise a weeke at the most. If he be such a kettie horse that you perceiue hee feedeth too fast, and that you feare he will were pursie, then may you once or twise a weeke, about feure a clocke in the euening, after you haue trotted after the Hounds all day, sending your Hounds home, breake into a mayne chase with your Horse, and so giue hym a good sounde sweate, whiche so soone as you haue giuen, then taking hym vp both in good lust and courage, walke hym softly vp and downe, sometimes trotting, sometimes racking, till you haue coold hym well, and then carrie hym home, and set hym vp in the stable.

In this wise exercise your Horse, till it be within three dayes of your match, during which thre daies, let your Horse take his rest, saue that you may, if you will, walke hym foorth to gette hym a stomacke if it faile hym, as it is likelie it will: because for those thre daies, you must night and day watch with him, making hym to eate all the meate he eates, out of your hand. And when he hath eaten a little, offer hym a little dish full of water to drinke, and then giue hym more bread, then offer hym more water, and in thys manner feede hym till he be full. Then let hym take his rest and lye downe, and alwaies when he riseth doo the like, and in thys sort feede hym till his match day: prouided alwaies that

## and trayning vp of Horses.

that you let hym haue Hay in his Kacke, and let him bee ledde to the Fielde, bequeathing the rest to God, and good fortune.

### CHAP. 4.

The secrets and arte of trayning, and dyetting the Horse  
for a course: which wee commonly call  
running Horses.



THE difference betwene the Hunting-horse before mentioned, and the Horse for a course is great, therefore the arte of more esteeme, and the secrets more woorthy disclosing. The first, (which is the Hunting-horse) hath his vertue, consisting in long and wearie toyle, thys other in quicknes of speede and suddaine furie. And as the one requireth a whole day for his tryall, so this other in comparison, must dispatch in a moment. For the choyce of your running Horse, it nothing differeth from your hunting, saue that you may dispence with sundry faults in this Horse for a course, which may not bee tollerable in a Hunting-horse, as for example. If your Horse bee long & loosely made, that is, not so short and closely knit together as a Hunting horse should be, yet for a course he may be excellent, and in shorte races shew great swiftnes. Also if he be small lymbde and weakly ioynted, although these faults I utterly disallowe, and mislike, yet shall you finde many Horses of a wonderfull speede, to entertaine these infirmities.

Powe, when you haue a Horse, whose shape, countenance, and demeanure, premiseth assurance of great swiftnesse, and you addicted onely to that pleasure or exercise, in this sort shall you trayne and bring him thereunto. First beeing faire and fatte taken from the grasse, or bought in the Market, see that in all poynts you diet, dresse, and order

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him, as is before prescribed for your hunting-horse the two  
first moneths, onely let his exercise not be thereafter, but in  
this manner.

Euery morning and euening, ride him into some fayre  
Meddowe, More or Heath, and there for halfe an houre,  
gallop him gently vpon the hand, euен so softly as you can  
possibly make him sette downe his feete: but if hee be so fu-  
rious that he will not gallop at his ease, but with too great  
vehemencie, then shall you make him gallop tenne yarde,   
then trotte as much, and in this sorte gallopping one while,  
and trotting another, exercise him, till hee vnderstanding  
your minde, fall of himselfe to a gentle, light, and easie kind  
of gallop: which attained to, practise him therein for two  
moneths, not by any meanes putting him to matter of force  
or extreamtie, nor cuer suffering him to vnderstande his  
owne speede: but that all he dooth, hee may doe with lust,  
courage and strength, still pressing and striuing to do more  
then he doth. The benefit of this exercise is this, the ground  
being so plaine, smooth, hard & firme, without eyther fears  
or stumbling, or doubt of too great toyle, and your labour  
so moderate, your horse shall learne a true nimble stroke,  
and withall, so couch his body thereunto, that when you shal  
neuer so little force him, he will launch out himselfe in such  
wonderfull manner, that what strength and nature may  
possibly bring to passe, arte shall assist in the highest degree  
that may be.

Whereas, if you should exercise him vpon ouerthwarts  
and deepe groundes, first as the toyle woulde bee so wearisome,  
that for want of ease hee would rather loyter then en-  
crease in swiftnes, so would the vncertaintie, and vneuen-  
nesse of the earth so alter and breake his stroke, that not fin-  
ding meanes to lay his body to his length, or to launch out  
his legges to the aduantage of great spedde, hee shall bee  
made to frame himselfe to a short idle gallop, which albeit  
he may be able long to endure, yet will it be so slow, that it  
will brede little profit for a swift course. Some may make

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## and trayning vp of Horses.

aunswe<sup>r</sup> unto me , and say : that forasmuch as I instruct them vpon the plainest groundes, not to exceede the slowest gallop that may be , that thereby I shall as well went my Horse to idlenes and to a short stroke , as if I did exercise him on the deepest oretwarts.

My reply is this : vpon the faire plaine grounds, galloping my Horse at this case , if at any time I list (as manie times it must be done) to make him sprung into some good round speed , I shall both finde the ground so fit for the purpose, and my Horses willingnes so great , that the more I offer, the more hee shall desire : where on the other part, if vpon oretwarts I shall offer it , neyther will the ground serue, vntesse a man will wilfully breake his neck, nor long can the Horses strength endure it , be hee of never so great abilitie. Having trained your horse in this sort euening and morning, for the space of two Moneths, keeping him in good hunting dyet , and finding his speede and towardnes to encrease, as there is no doubt but it wil, then being at the least sixe yeres old , you may aduenture to course him more thorowly. And if eyther pleasure or necessitie b<sup>r</sup>ge you, eyther runne bell course , or wager . If you doo make any match, haue great respect to the nature & propertie of your Horse, for if you exceede his abilitie, there is no doubt but you shall loose wilfully : therefore in this manner regard it. If your Horse be quick, hote and firie, then is it impossible he should be tough, hard and durable, wherefore for him, the sharter, harder and plainer your course is , a great deale the better. Yet if it haue as we terme them, either inwithes, upwithes or downwithes, that is, either running within the side of a hil, climbing vp a hil, or descending down a hil, it much auaieth, as well for recouery of his wind, as the maintenancie of his strength and courage , For a hote Horse that runnes of an euен leuell , vntesse he be exceedingly straite held in, will not onely spende himselfe too outragiously, but also runne himselfe out of winde wilfullie, which once too farre spent, is in a course very hardlie recovered ; whereas if hee haue

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haue eyther discent or clymbing, nature teacheth him as well to be his owne fauourer, as arte in his Ryder to bee his Gouernor. If your horse be still and heauie of himselfe, slow, starting, alwaies rather craving, then oft of free-will offering, such horses I say be tough, strong, and durable, or els for nothing but a Celliers coale-sack profitable, wherfore for such horses, the long, deepe, and tedious course, is most available, because what want of speede looseth, trueth and toughnes may recover. Having made a match, be alwaies well aduised to reserue a month at the least to dyet and make your horse fit in: nay, if he haue not beeene before in dyet for a course, if you reserue sixe weekes, it shal be better, because a horse newly entred into so strickt a diet, will for the first fortnight mourne, and fall away exceedinglie, that a month will be little enough to recover his strength, and bring him to absolute perfection: wherefore for his diet and keeping, let it be in this manner.

First looke vpon hym, and as neere as you can by his dunge, thicknes of his ribbe, cleanesse of his chaule, and other externall parts, iudge in what temper and state hys body standeth, and how farre hee is eyther out of case or in case for the running of a course. Some Horses will runne best when they be hie and full of fleshe, which is the worst and least to be trusted: others when they be but in indiffer-ent case, and somewhat poore to looke vpon, which is y best, and most to bee esteemed: of which of these kindes your horse is of, your experiance in the training must gyue you knowledge. As for them both they haue but one manner of dyet, sauc that you must haue this care, if hee that runneth hie be poore, then must you in his diet pamper hym, and gette hym into lust and strength, making hym to endure no more labo: then you are forced vnto for preseruation of his wind: and let your strongest scowring be a sweet mashe of Hault, whiche as it scowreth, so it strengthneth and comforteth, to hym you may spare sweats and night ayrrings, or any other thing that abateth his strength or flesh.

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If that horse which runneth best loue and poure, be hys  
and satte, then to him must you vse the contrarie meane,  
which meane I will expresse in a larger manner, shewing  
the true arte of dyeting in him, because hee craueth all the  
helpes that may be: wishing you to vse the same manner  
to all running Horses of what nature soeuer, onely reser-  
ving to your discretion, matters of extreameity.

Hauing therefore made your match, and taken such  
sufficient time as in good discretion shall be requisite, enter  
well into the consideration of the state of your Horses bo-  
die, which finding to be strong, ful of lust, and couragious,  
through his great fatnes: yet by that meane so pursie, ket-  
tie, and thicke winded, that he cannot shew that wonderful  
sped and goodnes, which other wise he would demonstrate,  
thus enter hym into his diet. First next his skinne, lay a  
sayre lynnyn shete, because Horses naturally loue to bee  
sweetly kept, and the more neate they are, the more proude  
and pleasing to themselves: next the shete lay a blankette  
or two, and ouer them a housing cloth of Canuas or sacke-  
cloth, binde these close before your Horses breast, and then  
girde him on with a Hursingle, stopping it rounde about  
with little wispes.

Thys done, let your stable wherein hee standeth, bee  
made darke, close, and warme, hauing continually great  
store of lytter lying about hym, the reason for these fo-  
rmed things is this. First for the lynnyn shete, as it  
is neate and pleasing to the horse, so it carrieth this com-  
moditie, when nature shall so vehemently striue in the  
beast, as what through his extreame fatnesse, vnusuall  
warme keeping, and continuall rest, hee shall, (as manie  
times he wil) breake into great sweats, insomuch as when  
you come to him, you shall finde hym all of a water, the lynnyn  
being next his skinne, euен as the force of nature shal  
leauue his working, so will the lynnyn dry, and be no fur-  
ther annoyance: whereas if the wollen shoulde lie next hys  
skinne, it would not onely force hym to sweat vnnaturally,

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but also faulter and continuall his sweats, til it turne to faintnesse, and then as the sweats proceeding of naturall causes, strengtheneth, comforteth, and maketh cleane the bodie, so those beeing forced, weakeneth, dulleth, and maketh faint every part and member.

For the many clothes before prescribed, they are for two causes: first, to bee a helpe to nature, and an occasion now and then to sweate as hee sleepeth or takes his rest, if he be extreme soule, and most abundantly full of grosse vnoys: for other wise the selfe sweats will not chaunce. And this manner of dissolving these vnoys, is most natural and wholesome. The second cause is, a Horse beeing pestered, and as it were loaden with many cloathes, when hee shall come to be stript naked and eased of them, will finde himselfe so light, nimble and deliver, that in his course hee will shew the vttermost abilitie he can possible. Againe, beeing kept so warme in his clothes, when hee is naked, the colde ayre will bee so piercing, that wheras other wise a course of three or four mile, would thrust him into an extreme faint sweate, by thys meane, such a course shall but maintaine a naturall heate, without sweat or faintnes. For the darknes of the stable, I haue rehearsed a reason in the former Chapter, therefore in this place I will yeeld no other but this: because the Horse shall not distinguish the day from the night, but beeing kept darke, take his rest in both. By reason for the much lyter I would haue him continually stand vpon, is thys. First, because it will defend him from the colde dampnes of the earth, which is wonderfull vnwholsome. Secondly, because hee shall not detaine and holde his vrine longer in his bladder then willingly nature woudl, which if he haue lytter vnder him, hee will not do, but if he want, vndoubtedly he will: because naturally Horses will refuse to pisso vpon the bare plaunchers.

Lastly, because it will occasion him to lye downe and take his rest, when other wise hee would not: and hee that will

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will expect his Horse shold take great toyle abroade, must prouide that he may rest at home. These foresaid reasors beeing well considered, you shall consequently see that the Maunger wherein your Horse feedeth, be kept siveete and cleane without dust, filth, or any oþer excrement of unclannessse.

Also haue regard that his Rack be cleane, without cobwebbes or other annoyance, and that there be not any Hudwall neere him to byte or gnaw vpon. For his ordinarie meate in his Racke, it shall be nothing but Wheate Straw well threshed, giuen by a shrafe at once, morning and euening: and thus much for these generall things, now for oþer particular matters, they shall ensue in order.

First, when you come to your Horse in the morning, (which would be if hee bee a very fatte horse, an howre or two before day, if leane, not before sunne-rise, if neyther, fatte nor leane, then after day, and before sunne-rise,) put your hande vnder his clothes, and feele about his flancke and rybbes, whether hee be wette or dry, that is, whether he haue sweat that night in his clothes or no, if you find hee haue and is not fully dry, then leaue him, and let him rest vntill such tyme as naturally he dry of himselfe. If hee bee dry ere you come, or haue not sweat that night, then see that his clothes be well gyft about him, and take a bridle and snaffle, the snaffle beeing washt eyther in Beere or Ale, and hauing bridled him, lead him forth in your hand to þe height of some hill: and there walke him uppe and downe for the space of an howre or more, not by any meanes pulling or compelling him to leade, but suffering him to gee howe and whiche way he list.

If hee offer to stand still, stand you still with him, if hee offer to goe, goe you, if he couet to lie downe, doo not hinder him, but in all you can further him thereunto, and with the bridle (if hee cannot) help him to tumble ouer and ouer. If he be desirous to play, run vp and downe, and skope with him in your hand: and thus in all things follow his minde,

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that he may understand he commeth abroad, not to do your will, but his own, if he be stond, lead him where some other Horse hath dunged before, and let him smell thereto, which wil presently make him to dung himselfe, by which means you may empty his belly at your pleasure. After you haue thus wasted an houre or little more, leade him home again, and set him vp, this we call ayring of a horse, the reasen and profit whereof followeth.

To a fatte Horse that is ayred before day (through the sharpnes of the ayre, cold dewe, and discomforst by want of day or sunne-shine,) it abateth his flesh, and drieth vp pur-  
snes, it refresheth him if he be dull, and causeth courage : it getteth him a stomacke, it greatly increaseth his wind, and addes a great desire vnto him to runne and scope. If hee bee leane, and ayred in the pleasantnes of the morning & fayre sunne-shine, it prouoketh pleasure, & maketh a horse proud in himselfe : by reason whereof his strength ( which want of flesh decayeth) is the sooner recovered. For as ayring be-  
fore day diminisheth flesh, so this augmenteth , it kēpeth him frō lothing his meate, so that you can hardly cloy him, but his stomacke will bee ready to receiue meate as oft as you offer it him : which is the chiefeſt thing to bee regarded in a running horse, because they will ordinarily take such loathings to their meate, that they will refuse what euer you make proffer of, and is no way to bee remedied but by ayring : this kinde of ayring helpeth the horses winde, and giues him desire to endure labour.

If your Horse be in good ſtate of bodie , neither too fatte nor too leane, then the ayring him after day and before ſun-  
rise, ſhal keepe him in that ſtate , and neither abate nor in-  
crease his fatnesſe, but onely help his wind, preferve his sto-  
macke, and make him willing to endure his course the bet-  
ter. Being ayred and ſette vp, after his legs haue been will  
rubd and chafed, vnbridle him, and giue him the quantitie  
of a penny wheaten loafe, or as your discretion ſhall rule  
you, (for in theſe quantities your owne witte muſt be your  
gouer-

## and trayning vp of Horses.

gouernour) of that breed which is last prescribed for your Hunting-horse in the former Chapter, which as soone as he hath eaten, leaue him sweet Wheate-straw in his rack, shut vp your stable windowes and the doore, and let him rest till it be twelue or one of the clock in the after noone, at which time, after you haue put away his dung and made your stable cleane, unclothe him, and dress him as is before expressed in the former Chapter, and then clothe him vp again as he was before: hauing due regard, that during the time he is naked, you let him not stand still, but be working or doing somewhat about him: for whilste a horse dooth eyther sturre himselfe, or hath the keeper labouring about him, so long the horse will never take cold.

When you haue finished your dressing, leade him out in your hand to the water, and let him drinke his fill. Now, for that there is great diversitie in waters, as namele some smal, some strong, some feeding, some scowring, I wil shew you which water is for which horse. First for the fat horse, the smallest water is best, as that whose spring issueth from the Rocke, and runneth vpon stone or pebble, which to the eye is pure and clare as Christall. For the leane horse the strongest water is good, as that which runneth from some dunghill, or that which issueth from some common sewer, so it be refind and sweetned by his course of running, or the River into which is cast much garbidge, blood, or other excrements.

For the horse that is in good state of body, as neyther too fatte nor too leane, a meane betwene these woulde doe well, as the standing pond water, which is fedde by a fresh spring, or that which issueth from eyther chaulke or lyne stone: for that water which I tearme small, as indeede it nourisheth little, it altogether scowreth and clenseth both the body and raynes, it preserueth a horse from the stone, and helpeth paine in the kydneyes: yet is it to the taste both vnpleasant & uncomforable. Those waters I call strong, are bynding, pleasant, comfortable, and full of nutriment,

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yet beeing taken excessively, breedeth many badde vnoys as  
flare of badde blood, head-ache, dimnicse of sight, and great  
pursinelle.

Those waters which are a meane betwene these two  
extremities, are the best, and most wholsomest, therefore  
to be had most in vse, and the other two put as phisick helps  
in time of neede onely. And thus much touching waters  
particularly, now in generall thus. The lesse water your  
Horse drinke, the better, so that nature through too much  
drought be not inflamed: for by drinking you may kill your  
Horse, by want you can never hurt him. And sith I am thus  
farre entred into the treatise of water, I will in generall  
shew the discommodities that grow, by letting your Horse  
drinke vnadvisedly.

First, if before you course your horse, you let him drinke,  
in his course you shall not onely hazard the breaking of his  
wind, but also assuredly endanger the incording or bursting  
him. Besides, in such a case he can neither shewe speede,  
truth, nor any goodnes. If after he hath courst and is hote,  
you let him drinke, you shall eyther founder him in his bo-  
die, (which is a mortall disease,) or els so suddainlie coole  
his grease, that it will clap to his hart, and cloy hym so, as  
either he will die instantly, or els consume and wast awair  
in shor: time after: which manner of death, vnskilful hors-  
men attribute to guiltlesse diseases, therefore in such a case,  
there is no other remedy but strong scowrings and comfor-  
table Mashes.

If after you haue courst your Horse, and rested hym  
two or thre howres, you then in the house giue hym colde  
water, you shall so force hym to quiver and shake, that hee  
will bee in daunger of a feauer or worse infirmitie, which  
shaking, if at any time you see your Horse vse, immediatly  
take his backe, and trotte hym vp and downe till hee bee  
warme, or els with a good rodde in the stable, chafe hym till  
hee leauue trembling. And thus much for the discommoditie  
of water.

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Now to returne backe to my purpose, after your Horse hath drunke and is sette vp againe, his legges beeing well chaft and rubd, let him stand halfe an howre vpon his briidle, which time beeing expired, giue him the like quantitie of breade as you did in the morning: or if you find he eateth his bread with no good appetite, you may giue him ffe or sixe handfulls of Dates, well dusted and sifted in a fine fne, sufferinge him so to rest till fne of the clocke in the evyning. At fne of the clocke come to him, put away his dunge with your foote, and giue him of bread or Dates, which you find he hath most minde vnto, as you shall perceiue, by offering him first a little of the one, and then of the other, such like quantity as is before prescribed: vpon which let him rest till it be two or three howres within darke night, at which tyme bryde him vppe, and leade him soorth to ayre, doeing in all poynts as you did in the morning, saue that as in the morning you leade him to the height of a Hyll, so in the evyning, you must leade him to the valley neere the edge of some running Riuuer, where he may receive the ayre of the cold water, which is sharpe and pearcing, working manie good effects in your Horse. Thys manner of ayring is for the fatte Horse.

The leane Horse would be ayred halfe an howre or an howre before Sunne-sette. The Horse who is in good state of body, would be ayred after Sunne-sette, and before day part. The reasons for which, are before dilated. Nowe after you haue brought your horse in from ayring, and having chased his legges well, giue him the former quantitie of breads, and so let him rest till the next morning, obseruing to spende all the next day in euery poynt like thys. It may bee objected to mee by some of our stricte Keepers, as I knowe dyuers of that minde, that thys manner of dyet is too grosse, and that it will rather nourish then anie way diminish glutte, fatte, and pursinesse: yet when they shall with good iudgement consider the want of Hay, and the extremitie of his earlie and late ayrys, and way them

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in equall ballance with his foode, they shall finde it no deale  
at all too much.

Hauing therefore spent two dayes in this sort, the third  
morning, in stedde of ayzing hym, leade hym in his cloathes  
to the place appointed for his course, where when you come  
to the stake, let hym smell vnto it, and if he will (as manie  
will couet) let hym rubbe hymselfe thereon, and so lead hym  
to the place of start, obseruing to leade hym with great ley-  
sure & care, forcing hym as much as you can, both to dange  
and stale. If all the way you leade hym he refuse to stale,  
then being come to the place of start, vnloose his sursingle,  
and breake all the wispes vpon the ground vnder his belly,  
then by whistling gently with your mouth, procure hym to  
stale, which vndoubtedly he will doe instantly, if hee haue  
not pist immediatly before. When he hath pist, vnbind his  
clothes, and thrust them backe with your hand even to his  
buttocks, and so gird on your saddle: then doe your selfe pistle  
in your horses mouth, which wil giue hym occasion to work  
and ride with pleasure, and so gette vp into the saddle.

In which when you are seated, let some person for that  
purpose appointed, (who hauing a spare horse to carrie  
your horses clothes after him,) stryppe the cloathes from  
his buttocks, of which when he is disburthened, fayre and  
gently start hym in his course, and make hym runne it ouer  
couragiously and speedily. When you are come to the end  
of your course, turne your horse gently about, and bring  
him to the stake, where let hym a little pause and smell a-  
while, to giue hym vnderstanding that there is the prefired  
end of his labour, to which knowledge hee will attaine in  
short space. That done, gallop hym gently as may bee, to  
meet the man who bringeth his clothes, which presentlie  
throw vpon hym, and gyarde them with the sursingle, then  
leaping vpon his backe, pace hym gently home to the sta-  
ble. Where when you haue sette hym vp, let his leggs and  
body be well rubb, but no cloth remoued, then stop the sur-  
single round about with great wispes, and so beeing tyed in  
his

## and trayning vp of Horses.

his bridle to the Racke, and hauing good store of lytter vnder him, let hym stande three howres, or two houres and a halfe at the least, at the ende of which time come vnto hym and vbridle hym, making hym eate out of your hande two or thre handfuls of Wheate eares, of that kind of Wheat whiche we call Pollard Wheate, because it is without aundes, that is, not bearded.

When hee hath eaten them, offer hym a Mashe luke-warne, made of ground Maulte and water, beeing both swete and strong, whiche when he hath drunke off, depart from hym, and let hym rest. At one or two of the clocke in the after noone, come vnto hym, and if hee be thoroewe drie, and the sweat hard baked vppon his hayre, let hym be unclothed, curried, rubb, and trimd, and so clothed vp againe warne as hee was before, giuing hym a goed quantitie of bread to eate, and for that day no water at all, because his Mashe must serue in stedde of it, and a Horse for a course, is neuer to drinke but once in twentie-fourre houres. This done, let hym rest till within an howre of sunne-sette, at which time leade hym forth to ayre for two causes, the one because considering his course in the morning, whiche was full of toyle and labour, it is necessarie that in his ayring he take some pleasure, least wanted altogether to thynge uncomforable, his courage decay, and he grow dull and unspryte: secondlie, that you may haue great respect to hys dung, and whether he voyde any grease or no, whiche if hee dooth, then may you be well assured of his extreame foulenesse, and also vnderstand, that your last course did your Horse great profit.

Having ended your ayring and sette hym vpp, gyue hym both Bread and swet Wheate straw, letting hym rest, and as you spent these thre dayes, to spende your first fortnight, at the end wherof, you shall come to haue almost an absolute knowledge touching the state of your Horses bodie, if you will be circumspect and diligent, as an excellent keeper ought to be.

## Of the breeding, riding,

If you perceiue by this so[n]t nights spending, that your Horse is reasonable cleane within, sound, streng, and desirous to endure his course, yet through some little pursines and straitnesse of winde; what his hart in willingnesse would performe, want of abilitie hindereth, then in his second fortnights kepe, you shall thus helpe it.

First let him haue Wheate strawe in his Racke as hee had before, also obserue the same howres for his ayrrings, the same tymie for his feedinges, and the same manner of dressing and watring him as in the former fortnight: onely you shall alter his foode in this manner. When you giue him bread, let it not bee the Bread mentioned before, but bake him a batch in this sort.

Take of fine Datemcale well dryed, two peckes, of Beanies one pecke, of Wheate a pecke, and of Rye a peck, let these be ground altogether, and well boulted through a boulting cloth, kneade thys meale with nothing but newe Barne and the whites of Egges, putting thereto a pound and a halfe of sweet Butter y hath not bene potted. These beeing well wrought and laboured together, let it be thorowlie baked in great loanes. Thys bread is more hartie and strong then the other, yet it dooth not cloy and feede so sore as the other dooth. It is quicke of digestion, openeth a Horses pypes, and increaseth wind.

Also during this fortnight, when you bring your horse from ayrring, you shall gyue him hys Dates wash't in this manner. Take two peckes of the best whyte Dates, and let them lye in the sunne for the space of an howre or more, which done, lay them betwene two cleane clothes, and with a couple of stickes let them be thorowlie batted, then fanne away the hulles from the Dates, which your batting will drine off, and take the whites of a dozen or twentie Egges, and in those whites wash your Dates, which beeing thorowlie wash't, dry them agayne in the Sunne, and gyue them to your Horse according as your discretion pleaseith.

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Of all foodes belonging to a running Horse, thys is the lightest, finest, and most excellent for his wind. You may also if you please, (finding your Horse grosse and kettie) in the morning before you ayre him, giue him a new laid egge or two rawe at hys mouth, which is verie soucraine for a scule Horse, because it scowzeth the stomacke, and preueneth long wind.

During thys fortnight, let your Horse after euery two dayes rest, haue a course, yet in all, not aboue three courses that may be sore in dede, and the rest in a playing manner, not exceeding a good round gallop. After euerie course let him haue a sweete Mash, because that will cleane and scowre away all such filthines as shall by his coursing bee dissolved. If your Horse be eyther so olde that you dare not well aduenture to course him so oft as you would, for feare of decaying hys courage, or renewing of former straynes, which might bring him to lamencesse: or if the weather bee such that you cannot course in it, or there be anie other impediment to hinder that exercise, which should bring your Horse to perfecion, and neverthelesse, you are both compelled to holde your wager, and also finde your Horse in no good temper, you shall then to bring him to perfectnesse, gyue him a sweate in his cloth: s in the stable after thys manner.

Fyrst you shall stryppe him naked, then take a blancket, and warme it hote against the fire, foulding it in many fouldes: thys blancket thus heated, wrappe rounde about your Horses bodic next hys hart, pynning the same verie close and straute, then lay vpon him two or three other blankets, and two or three good thick Couerlets, girt these about him with a Hursingle, and make them fast and close before his brest, then stoppe the Hursingle rounde about with great wispes of strawe, and lay him good store of lytter vnder him vppre to the bellie. In this manner let him stande a quarter of an houre, your stable beeing made so close and warme as is possible.

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If in that space he beginne not to sweat, lay somme more clothes vpon him: if all that do no good, then take him forth of the stable, and leape vpon his back, trotting him in some faire Court or Close, til he begin to sweat, and then set him vp again, and lay a blanket or two more vpon him. In this manner let him sweat for an houre, or an houre & a halfe, during which time stand by him, and with a cleane cloth, wipe away the sweat from his face and necke. When hee hath sweat sufficientlie, you shall coole him by little and little, as first taking away one cloth, and then within halfe a quarter of an houre another: and so one after one, til you haue lightned him of diuers, having great regard to haue some keeper with you, who with wispes and clothes, may all the while rub his face, his neck, his belly, and flanckes, till with his rubbing and the abating of his clothes, hee be come to be as drye as ever he was.

When he is thus dryed, and clothed againe after his vsuall manner, giue him a sweete Mashe, and all the day after, feede him well with bread. These manner of sweates be the onely meanes that may be, to bring an extreme fat Horse to cleannessse, and the hye way to bring a leane horse to such potertie, that he will hardly be able to goe. As these sweates be violent, and of great force, so to a fat Horse that hath strength to endure them, they adde such lightnes, agilitie and pleasure, that they be wonderfull profitable: one of these sweates, doth take as sore of a Horse as three courses, therefore the selbomer to be vsed, and the greater care to be taken in vsing them.

If your Horse in this fortnight (beeing vnacquainted with dyet, or being inwardly hote of himselfe) shal proue so costie or bound in his body, that he can either hardly dung, or dung more hard then you would haue hym, which is a great signe of unsoundnes, and sicknes to ensue; then to remedie that impediment, and prevent daunger to come, you shall when you bring him from ayring, giue him hys Dates, walht in strong Ale, the Ale beeing no more but

draynd

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draynd from them. This kynge of feode is ecclle and loose-ning it is strong and hartie, yet doth a little increase pursi-nes, therefore more fitte for the leane horse then the fatte, yet in tyme of need conuenient for beth.

If this Washt meate preuaile not, but that his costine-nesse continueth, then it shall be necessarie for you, to giue him that scowring of Butter and Garlike, mentioned in the Chapter of hunting Horses, which assuredly will losen any Horse, yet but in a reasonable sort neither. And with-all, as it maketh soluble the bodie, so it purgeth the head of impuritie, and increaseth wind. Yet beware you scourre not your Horse too much, for as to be too extreame costine, is an euill signe of sicknes, so to be too much losened, is a signe of weakenes, therefore keepe him in an indifferent temper rather hard then too soft, so the colour of his dung bee good, which is pale and whyte, not redde and hye coloured. And thus much for this second fortnight.

Nowe for this last fortnight, which is all you haue to keepe him in before you runne your wager, as I sayd be-fore, so shall you now obserue the same howres for ayring, the same times for feeding and dressing him, as is before mentioned: onely his water you shall giue at no certaine time, but alwaies when you feede him, after he hath eaten a little, gyue him a dishfull of water, and then let him eate againe, and then a little more water: and in this manner let him haue his meate and water together, but haue care that hee haue no more water then to quench thyrist, not to glut his gracie nature.

For this fortnight, you shall let him haue no Wheate-strawe, nor any other thing else in his Racke, and for his head you shall prouide a mussell of Leather, or Canuas, made like a bagge to come over his mouth, with two holes before his nostrels for to receiue his wind, which beeing made fast at the toppe of his head, it will keepe him from eating his lytter, gnawing the Rack, Manger, or Walles about him, and your selfe shall be assured, he eateth nothing

## Of the breeding, riding,

but what commith from your owne hands. Into this mus-  
sell you shall put thre or four times cuery day, Anniseedes  
finely beaten into powder, for your Horse to smell vpon,  
and nowe and then to lickle on with his tongue, which is  
both wholsome, pleasant, and increaseth wind.

For this fortnight you shall not by any meanes suffer  
him to eate in the Ringer, because it may vsuallie be foule  
and vncleane, although you rubbe it never so soore, but pro-  
uide to haue a cleane boule, which you may your selfe dil-  
ligently keepe neate and sweete, neyther put all the meate  
he shall eate at one tyme into the boule, for feare of cloying  
his eye, and so consequently his Stomacke, but put it in by  
little and little at once. Let his meate for this fortnight, be  
the bread last prescribed, and Dates walst in the whites of  
Egges. Course hym in this fortnight as in y former, so you  
be sure he may haue two whole dayes to rest in before hee  
runne for the wager.

Also the last course you giue him, let it be in his clothes,  
and let him not excede a false gallop: nay if hee halfe gal-  
lop, halfe trotte, it shall not be amisse, but profitable, for the  
more gentlie you vsse him that day, the more willing he will  
be the next time to accomplish your desire. The first thing  
you giue him to eate after cuery course, let it be a handfull  
or two of Wheat-eares, and a little Musterdsæde sprink-  
led vpon them, to purge his head, and occasion hym to neese,  
which is very soueraine.

If in this fortnight hee shall die inwardlie, or growe  
sicklie, and that you find walst meate preuaileth not to re-  
medie him, then you shall not by any meanes gyue hym  
anie scowring, because whatsoeuer entreth into the Stomacke  
and scowrcth downward, beeing compounded (as  
it must bee) of thinges in sonie sort contrarie to nature,  
must of force weaken and draw lowe your Horse, and then  
you shall want sufficient tyme to gette hym into his former  
lust and courage againe: but you shall mynister unto hym  
a gylster of Sallet-oyle, Hylke, and the decoction of Mal-  
lowes,

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## and trayning vp of Horses.

lowes, thy s will drawe his bedic into good temper, and  
beth coole and comfort him.

There be sonie keepers which I knewe, that in such a  
case as this, will gyue thy Horse a handfull or two of  
thrasht Rye, or if it be at the tyme of the yere, thre or four  
handfulls of forrage, which is the young greene blades of  
Wheate or Rye, being sprung halfe a foote aboue y ground.  
I disallow of neyther of these, though for myne owne part  
I haue little vsed them: therefore I referre the same to the  
discretion of them, which shall haue occasion to implore  
them.

In this fortnight, I woulde not haue you gyue your  
Horse any sweat in his clothes in the stable, unlesse it be at  
the beginning therof, for feare least you thereby draw him  
to greater weakenesse then you can recouer. During this  
fortnight, you shall not let your Horse eate any crustes  
of Bread, as well to auoyde filthinesse, as for that they bee  
very hard of digestion.

Nowe lastlie, as touching the day in which your Horse  
must runne for your wager, thus shall you use him. First  
the night before, you shall gyue him but a verie little sup-  
per, so that he may bee passing emptie in the morning, on  
which morrow haue him out, and ayre him an houre or  
two before day, taking great care that hee emptie himselfe  
thorowly whilst he is abroade, then bring him in, and after  
you haue well rubb all his fourre legges, and annoynted  
them thorowlie, eyther with Peates-foote oyle, Treane  
oyle, Sheepe-foote oyle, or Lynseede-oyle, all which be the  
most excellentest oyles that may be for a Horse, especiallie  
the two last. Then gyue him this foode, take a good bigge  
pennie white loafe, and cutte the same all out into toastes,  
and toast them against the fire, then kepe them in Hus-  
kadine, and lay them betwene hote clothes, and beeing  
layde before the fire, drie them againe, and so gyue them  
to your Horse.

These be so pleasant and comfortable, that your Horses  
emptines

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emptines, (as he must be wonderfull emptie when hee goeth to his course) shall little agreeue him. If you haue not this readie to giue him, if then you giue him halse a peck of fine Datemeale well dryed, it shall be as good, so though it be not so pleasant, yet being so light a foode as it is, it will both comfort his stomacke, and be sone digested. When he hath eaten this, put on his Hurrell, giue him great store of lytter, and vnloose his surlingle, that his clothes may hang loose about him, and so let him stand to take his rest, till the howre in which he must be ledde forth to runne his wager, not suffering any man to come within your stable, for feare of disquieting your Horse.

When the howre is come in which you must lead him out, gyrd on his clothes handsonlie, bridle him vp, and then take your mouth full of strong Vineger, and spyre it into your Horses nostrels, the strenght whereof will search and open his pypes, making them apt for the receit of winde. Thys doone, leade him to the race, and when you come at the end thereof where you must uncloth him, hauing the Vineger carried after you, doo the like there, & so bequeath him and your selfe to God, and good fortune. Cheera sera.

The

# The approoued cure of Horses Diseases.

## CHAP. V. Of sicknesse in generall.



**P** generall, sicknes is an opposite foe to nature, warring against the agents of the body and minde, seeking to confounde those actions which upholde and main-taine the bodies strength and liuelihood: Who coueteth to haue a larger definiti-  
on of sicknesse, let him reade *Vegesius* *Rusius*, or excellent *Maister Blundevile*, Who in that hath  
beene admirably well-deseruing painfull. For mine owne  
part, my intent is to write nothing more then mine owne  
experience, and what I haue approued in horses diseases  
most auailable: and first of the Feuer or Ague in a horse,  
though it be a disease seldoime or not at all noted by cur-  
mechancial horse farrriors, who cure many tunes what they  
know not, and kill where they might cure, knewe they the  
cause: yet I haue my selfe seene of late, ( both by the de-  
monstrate opinions of others better learned, and by the ef-  
fects of the disease) some two horses which I dare auouch  
were mightily tormented with a Feauer: though dyuers  
Leeches had thereof giuen diuers opinions, one saying it  
was the bots by reason of his immoderate languishment:  
another affirmed him to be bewitcht, by reason of his great  
shaking, heauines, and sweating: but I haue scunde it and  
approued it to be a Feauer, both in effect, nature, and qua-  
litie: the cure whereof is thus: first let him blcde both in  
necke and temples, for the originall cause of a Feauer, is  
surfeit breedinge putrifaction in the blcde: then when hys  
shaking beginneth, take thre newe layde Egges, breake

**P.** them,

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them in a dishe and beate them together, then mire there-  
to ffeue or sixe spoonfuls of excellent good Aquavitæ, and  
giue it him in a horne, then bridle him, and in some Closse  
or Court, chasse him till his shaking cease and he beginne to  
sweat: then sette him vp and clothe him warme. And du-  
ring the time of his sickness, giue him no water to drinke,  
but before he drinke it, boyle therein Hallowes, Sorell,  
and Purline, of each two or three handfuls. As for his foode,  
let it be sodden Barly, and now and then a little Rye in the  
sheafe to cleane and purge him, chescely if he dy inwardlie  
and grow costiue. This haue I prooued vncouertable for this  
disease, and also much auailable for any other inward sick-  
nesse, proceeding eyther of raw digestion, too extreame ry-  
ding, or other surfeit. Divers haue written diversy of di-  
uers Agues, and I coulde prescribe receipts for them, but  
sithence I haue not beeue experimeted in them all, I mean  
to omit them, intending not to excede mine owne know-  
ledge in any thing.

## CHAP. VI.

### Of the Head-ache.

**T**HIS head-ache as most are opynionated, procedeth  
of cold & raw digestion, the cure is, take a goose fea-  
ther annoynted with Dyle debay, and thrust it vp in,  
to the horses nostrels to make him neese, then take a  
wreath of pease straw or wet hay, and putting fire thervn,  
to hold it vnder the Horses nose, so as the smoke may ascend  
vp into his heade, then being thus perfumed, take a knife  
and prick him in the pallat of the mouth, so as he may liche  
up and chawe his owne blood, which done, haue great care  
in keeping his head warme, and doubt not of his recovery.

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## of Horses diseases.

### CHAP. VII.

#### Of the sleeping euill.

**T**HIS sleeping euill in a horse, differeth nothing from that which the Phisitions cal the Lethargie in men, for it prouoketh the Horse to sleepe continually, without desisting, robbing his memorie and appetite of their due qualities: the knowledge thereof is easily known by his drowsines, and the cure is in this sort: Let one stand by him, and eyther with fearefull noyse or stripes, perforce keepe him waking: then let him blood vnder the eyes, and in the necke, and then take a leafe or two of the best Tobacco, which beeing dryed and beaten to powder, with a quill blow it vp into his nostrels, and giue him to drinke vi- niger, salt, and Mustard, mingled well together, to which if you put a little Honey, it shall not bee amisse: and also when hee drinke any water, put thereto eyther Fenell-seedes, Anny-seedes, or Pepper.

### CHAP. VIII.

#### Of a Horse that is taken.

**A**Horse which is bereft of his feeling, moowing or stir- ring, is said to be taken, and in sooth so hee is, in that he is arrested by so villainous a disease, yet some Far- riors, not well vnderstanding the grounde of the dis- ease, conser the word taken, to be striken by some Plannet or euill spirit, which is false, for it procedeth of too great a- bundance of flaine and choller, symboliz'd together, the cure is thus. Let him blood in his spurre vaines, & his breast vaines, and then by folding hym in abundant number of clothes, drive hym into an extreame sweate, during whiche time of his sweating, let one chafe his legges with Dyle de bay, then after hee hath sweat the space of two houres, abate his clothes moderately, and dry them thorowly, after hee is dry, annoynt him all ouer with Dyle Petroleum, and in twise or thise dressing hee will be sound.

## The approoued cure

### CHAP. IX.

#### Of the Staggers.

**T**HIS Staggers is a dizie disease, breedinge frenzie in a horse, which if it be not instantly helpt, is mortal: the cure is thus. Let him blood in the temple vaines, and then apply vnto his temples, cloth wette in the iuyce of Garlick and Aqua vitæ mixt together: if you crushe Garlick and put it in his eares it is excellent: or if you slit his forehead, and losning the skinne from the bne, faynt it with Turpentine and Sallet oyle, it will vndoubtedly helpe him.

### CHAP. X.

#### Of the Crampe, or convulsion of the sinewes or muscles.

**A**Convulsion or Crampe, is a forcible drawing together of the sinewes, sometimes vniuersally ouer the whole body, as I haue saene one horse in my life time, and sometimes but in one part or member, as I haue knowne and helpt diuers. These Convulsions haue two grounds, namely, eyther naturall, or els accidentall, naturall, as proceeding of cold windie humors, ingendred in the body, and dispersed into those parts, worke there the effects of greeuance. Accidentall, is by wounding or prick-  
ing the sinewes, of which immediatly ensueth a convulsion. If it be naturall, and the disease generally dispersed, then the cure is thus, digge a great deepe hole in some olde dung-hill, and there burie him all saue the head, so as he may sweat there for the space of two howres at the least, then take him out, and annoynt his bodie all ouer with Mar-  
uoyle, Turpentine, and Deares suet mingled together on the fire, and bathe his head in the iuyce of Rue & Camomile.

Then

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Then give him to drinke cold Ale brewd with Sina-  
mon, Ginger, Fencreek, and long Pepper : of each thre  
ounces. As for his dyet, let it bee warme Hashes, sodden  
Meate, and Hay, thorowlye carded with a payre of wooll  
cards : let him be kept verie warme, and ayred abroad once  
a day at the least. If this convolution bee but onely in one  
member, then it is sufficient if every day with harde ropes  
of Hay or strawe you rub and chafe that part exceedinglie,  
and apply thereto a little quantitie of thyme oyle of Pepper. If  
the convolution be accidental, proceeding of some hurt, wher-  
by the sinewes is wounded or prickt, then shall you incon-  
tinently take vp y sinew so wounded, searching the wounde  
with great discretion, and cut it cleane in sunder, then shall  
you endeavor to heale vp the same with such vnguents, plai-  
sters, and balmes, as shall be hereafter mentioned in the  
Chapters of woundes and vlcers, of what kinde or nature  
soever.

## CHAP. XI.

### Of colde in the head.



He pose or colde in a Horse, is the most  
generall disease that hapneth, and is the ea-  
siest perceived, both by his stopping, ratling  
in the nose, and coughing, the cure thereof  
is in this sorte : If it bee but newlie taken  
by some carelesse regarde, and immediatly perceived, you  
shall neede no other remedie but to keepe him warme, and  
everie Morning and Evening after his water, to ryde  
him soorth, and to trotte him uppe and downe very fast till  
his colde breake, and then gentlie to galloppe him a little,  
which moderate exercise with warme keeping will quick-  
lie recover him againe : but if the colde hath had long resi-  
dence in him, and still increaseth, then you shall give him  
thys drinke thre dayes together. Take of strong Ale one  
quart, of the best Treakle, vi. penny worth, of long Pepper

## The approoued cure

and graynes of each as much beaten to powder, of the iuyce of Garlick two spoonfuls, boyle all these together, and giue it the horse to drinke so warme as hee may suffer it: and then trotte him vp and downe by the space of an hower or more, and keepe him warme, giuing him to drinke no colde water.

## CHAP. XII.

### Of watering eyes.

**W**atering eyes commeth most commenly of some stripe or blowe, and the cure is thus. Lay vnto his temples a plastron of Turpentine and pitch molten together, then wash his eyes with white wine, and after, blow the powder of burnt Allome into the same.

## CHAP. XIII.

### Of blood-shotten eyes, or any other sore eye, comming of rumre or other humor.

**F**or any sore eye make thys water, take of the water of Eye-bright, of Rosewater, and Malmesey, of each thre spoonfull, of cloves sixe or seauen beaten to fine powder, of the iuyce of Houselick two spoonfuls, mire all these together and washe the Horses eyes therewith once a day, and it will recover him.

## CHAP. XIII.

### Of the pynne and VVeb, and other dimnesse.

**F**or to cure the Pyn, VVeb, Pearle, Fylme, or other dimnes, vse this meanes following: Take of Sandre, the powder of burnt Allom, and the powder of blacke Flint ston, of each like quantitie: and once a day

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day, blowe a little thereof into the Horses eye, and it will weare away any such imperfect matter, and make the eye cleere.

## CHAP. XV.

### Of the Hawe.

**A** Hawe is a grosse grissell growing vnder the eye of a horse, and couering more then one halfe of his sight: which if it be suffered, will in short time perrish the eye, the cure is thus: Lay your thombe vnder hys eye, in the verie hollow, then with your finger pull downe the lyd, and with a sharpe needle and a thred take holde of the Hawe, and plucking it out, with a sharpe knife cut it away the compasse of a penny or more: that done, wash the eye with a little Beere.

## CHAP. XVI.

### Of lunatick or Moone eyes.

**O**f these lunaticke eyes I haue knowne diuers, they are blinde certaine times of the Moone, they are redde, fierie, and full of sylme: they come with over-ryding, and extraordynary heate and furie, the cure of them is thus: Lay vpon the temples of his head a playster of Pitch, Rozen, and Hasticke, molten together very exceeding hote: then with a little round yron made for the purpose, burne thre or foure holes an inche or more vnderneath his eyes, and annoynt those holes euery day with hogges grease, then put into his eyes euery day with a feather, a little Honny, and in short time hee will recouer his sight.

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### CHAP. XVII.

#### Of the Viues.

**T**HE Viues bee certaine kynells growing vnder the horses eare, which come of corrupt blood, the cure is diversly spoake and written of, but this is the best meane which I haue tryed: if you finde the kynells to enflame and grieue the horse, take a handfull of Sorell, and lap it in a Bur dock leafe, and roast it in the hot iimbers like a warden, then beeing taken out of the fire, apply it so hote as may bee to the soze parte, suffering it to lye there vnto the space of a day and a night, and then renue it, till such time that it ripen and breake the soze, which it will in shott space do. When it is broken and the vild matter taken away, you shall heale vp the soze place with the yolke of an Egge, halfe a spoonfull of Honey, and as much wheat-flower as will serue to make it thick, plaister wise, which beeing bounde thereunto, will in thre or fourre dayes heale the same.

### CHAP. XVIII.

#### Of the bleeding at the nose, or to stanche fluxe of blood in anie sorte.

**I**Haue knowne many horses in great danger by bleeding, and I haue tryed divers remedies for the same, yet haue I not found any more certaine then this: take a spoonfull or two of his blood, and put it in a saucer, and sette it vpon a chafingdish of coales, and let it boyle til it bee all dryed vp into a powder, then take that powder, & if he bleed at the nose, with a cane or quill blowe the same vp into his nostrels: if his bleeding come of any wounde or other accident, then into the wounde put the same powder, which is a present remedy. Newe horse-dung or earth, is a present remedy, applyed to the bleeding place: and so are Sage leaues brused and put into the wound.

### CHAP.

## of Horses diseases.

### CHAP. XIX.

#### Of the Bladders in a Horses mouth.

**S**ome Horses will haue bladders like pappes growing in the inside of their lippes next to theyr great teeth, which are much painefull: the cure whercof is thus.

Take a Sharpe payre of sheares, and clipp them away close to the gumme, and then wash the sore place with running water, Allom & Honey boild together till it be whole.

### CHAP. XX.

#### Of the Lampas.

**T**HE Lampasse is a thicke spungie fleshe, growing ouer a horses upper teeth, hindering the coniunction of his chappes, in such sort that he can hardlie eate: the cure is as followeth. Cut all that naughtie fleshe away with a hote yron, and then rubbe the sore well with salt, which the most ignorant Smith can do sufficiently.

### CHAP. XXI.

#### Of the Canker in the mouth.

**T**HIS disease proceedeth of diuers causes, as of vnnatural heate of the stomacke, of soule feeding, or of the rust or venome of some byt or snaffell, vndiscreetlie lookt vnto: the cure is thus. Wash the sore place with strong Wineger, made thicke with the powder of Allom, two or three dayes together, euery time vntil it bleed, which will kill the poyson and vigor of the erulcerated matter: then make this water, take of running water a quart, of Allom fourre ounces, of Honey fourre or five spoonefull, of Woodbine leaues, of Sage leaues, and of Cullombine leaues, of each halfe a handfull, boyle all these together till one halfe be cleane consumed, then take it of, and euery day with the water warmed, wash the sore vntill it be whole.

N.

CHAP.

## The approoued cure

### CHAP. XXII.

#### Of the falling of the Crest.

**T**HIS falling of the Crest is occasioned most commen-  
lie through pouertie : yct sometimes I haue saue it  
chance through the ill proportion of the crest, which  
beeing hie, thick and heauy, and the neck thinnē and  
weake vnderneath, is not able to support or sustayne it vp,  
how euer it be there is remedy for both : if it procede of po-  
vertie, first try by good keeping to get it vp againe, but if it  
will not rise, or that the originall of the disease be in the ill  
fashion of the crest, then let this bee the cure : First with  
your hand rayse vp the crest as you woulde haue it stand, or  
rather more to that side from which it declineth, then take  
vp the skinne betweene your fingers en that side frō which  
the crest swaruchth, and with a sharpe knyfe cut away the  
breadth of verie neere an inch, & the length of soure inches,  
whch done stich the skinne together againe with threē or  
fourē stiches, and by meaneſ of ſtrings, weights, or other  
deuifes, keeps the crest perforce leaning en that ſide, apply-  
ing thereto a plaſter of Deare ſuet and Turpentine, boi-  
led together, till the ſore be healed : and at the ſelſe ſame in-  
ſtant that by this manner of inſition you draw together and  
ſtraiſten the ſkin on that ſide, you ſhal in this ſort giue liber-  
tie to the other ſide, whereby the crest may the eaſier at-  
taine to his proper place : take a hote yron made in fashion  
of a knife, the edge beeing a quarter of an inche broad, and  
therewith, from the upper part of his crest vnto the nether  
part of the ſame extending towardes his ſhoulder, drawe  
threē lynges in this forme, | | | and the ſame annoynt eue-  
ry day with fresh Butter, | | | vntill ſuch tyme as it bee  
perfectly whole. By this manner of cure, you may  
make any laue-eard horſe, | | | to bee as prick-eard and  
comly, as any other Hoſte whatſoever.

CHAP.

## of Horses diseases.

### CHAP. XXIII.

#### Of manginesse in the maine or tayle, and falling of the hayre.

**T**HIS mangines in a horses maine procedeth of divers causes, as of rancknes of blood, infection of other Horses, pouertie or lousines, it is discerned by the scabbednes of the place, & the horses rubbing himselfe against euery thing, the cure is thus. Take of Maruoyle one pound, of Quick-siluer halfe an ounce, & having kild the Quick-siluer either with fasting spetle or the iuite of Sage, mingle them together, till such tyme as the quick-siluer be not discerned: then by a pan of hote coles, or in the heate of the Sun annoynt the Horse, and in thrice dressing he will be whole: yet before he be thus annointed, I would haue him let blood in the necke, if the signe serue well, if after the mangines is cured, his hayre be thinnie, or by decay of nature still decreaseth, then first annoint him with lyse Honnie, and after, for a weeke together, wash the place with strong chamber lye mixt with Ashe ashes: and hys hayre will increase.

### CHAP. XXIV.

#### Of the Yellowes.

**T**HIS Yellowes is a generall disease in horses, and differeth nothing from the yelow Jaundise in men, it is mortall, and many horses die thereof: the signes to know it is thus: Pull downe the lids of the Horses eyes, and the white of the eye will be yellowe, the inside of his lips will be yelow, and his gums, the cure folleweth. First let him blood in the pallat of the mouth, that he may suck vp the same, then giue him this drinke, take of strong Ale a quart, of the grcene ordure of Geese Strained, thre or fourre spoonesfulls, of the iuyce of Selondine as much, of Haftron halfe an ounce, mire these together, and being warme, giue it the Horse to drinke.

## The approoued cure

### CHAP. XXV.

#### Of the Cords.

**T**HIS Cords is a disease that maketh a Horse stumble, and many times fall, and they appeare in a horses fore-legs, this is the cure thereof. Take a sharp knyfe, and cut a slyt cuen at the tip of his nose, iust with the poynt of the grissell, open the slit baring made, and you shall perceiue a white string, take it vp with a Bores tooth or some crooked bodkin & cut it in sunder, then stich vp the slit and annoiint it with butter, and the Horse doubtlesse shall be recured.

### CHAP. XXVI.

#### Of the Farcion.

**T**HIS Farcion is a vild disease, ingendred of ill blood, flegmaticke matter and unkindly feeding, it appeareth in a horse like little knots in the flesh, as big as hassell nuttes, the knots will increase daily and inflame, impostume, & breake: and when the knots amount to threescore, they will every night after breede so manie more, till they haue ouer-runne the horses bodie, and with the poysone, which is mightie and strong, soone bring hym to his death. This disease is very infectious and dangerous for sound horses, yet if it be taken in any time it is easie to be holpen: the cure thereof is in this manner. Take a sharp Bodkin, and thrust it through the neather part of his nose, that hee may bleede: or if you will, to let him blood in the necke vaine shall not be amisse: then feele the knots, and as many as are soft, launce them and let them runne, then take strong Lye, Lyme, & Allem, and with the same bathe all his scres, and it shall in short space cure hym. There is also another manner of curing this disease, and that is thus. Take a sharpe launce knyfe, and in the top of the Horses

suzhead,

## of Horses diseases.

forehead, iust betweene his eyes, make a long sytte even to the skull: then with a blunt instrument for the purpose, loose the flesh from the scalpe a prettie compasse: then take Carret rootes cut into little thin round peeces, and put the betweene the skinne and the skull, as manie as you can, then close vp the wounde and once a day annoynt it with fresh butter. This is a most sure & approued way to cure the Farcion, for looke howe this wound thus made, shall rotte, wast and growe sound, so shall the Farcion breake, drie vp, and be healed, because all the poyson that feedeth the disease, shall bee altogether drawne into the forehead, where it shall die and wast away. The onely fault of thy cure is, it will be somewhat long, and it is a soule eye-sore vntill it be whole. Some vse to burne this sorance, but that is naught and dangerous, as who so proues it shall finde.

## CHAP. XXVII.

### Of the Mallander.

**A** Mallander is a peevish sorance, and commeth of ill keeping, it is on the fore-legs, iust on y<sup>e</sup> inside, at the bending of the knee, it will make a Horse goe stark, and stumble much, the cure is in this sorte. Cast the Horse, and with some instrument pluck off the drie scab that will sticke thereon, and rub it till it bleede, then take blacke Soper, and Lyme mingled together lyke a playster, and binde it thereto for thre dayes, in which space you shall see a white asker on th<sup>e</sup> soare, then take that off, and after annoynt it with Dyle of Rose or freshe butter, vntill it bee thorowlie cured.

## CHAP. XXVIII.

### Of the Sellander.

**T**HE Sellander and Mallander spring both of one cause, but that the Sellander is on the hinder legge, in

## The approoued cure

the very bending of the ham, and will make a Horse at his first comming out of the stable to pull his legges vp to his body: the cure is the same that is for the Pallander.

## CHAP. XXIX.

### Of the Screw.

**A**Herewe is a foule sorance, it is like a splent, but it is a little longer, and is most commonlie on the outside of the foreleg, as the Splent is on the inside, the cure is thus. Take two spoonfuls of Strong Wine vineger, and one spoonfull of good Hallet-oyle, mingle them together, and euery morning bestowe one howre in rubbing the sorance with it altogether downward till it be gone, which will not be long in going.

## CHAP. XXX.

### Of the Splent.

**A**Splent is a sorance of the least moment, unlesse it be on the knee, or els a therew splent, both which can not be cured: a Splent is a sprungie hard grissell or bone, growing fast on the inside of the shin bone of a horse, where a little making stark the sinnewes compel a horse somewhat to stumble: the cuers are dyuers, and thus they bee. If the splent be young, tender, and but newe in breeding, then cast the Horse, and take a sponefull of the oyle called Petrolivin, and with that oyle rub the splent till you make it soft, then take a fleame, such as you let a horse blood withall, and strike the splent in two or three places, then with your two thombs thrust it hard, and you shall see crusht matter and blood come out, which is the very splent, then sette him vp and let him rest, or runne at grasse for a weeke or more: others for a young splent doe thus, take a hasset sticke and cut it square, and there withall beate the the splent till it be soft, then take a blewe cloth and lay vp-  
pon

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pon the splent, and take a taylers pressing yzen made hotte and rub it vp and downe vpon the cloth ouer the splent and it shall take it cleane away. But if the splent be old and great and growne to the perfection of hardnes, then you must cast the horse and with a sharpe knife sytte downe the splent, then take Cantharides and Eusorbiuim, of each like quantitie, and boyle them in Dyle debay, and with that fill vp the syt, and renew it for thre dayes together, then take it away, and annoynct the sore place with Dyle debay, oyle of Rose o; Tarre, vntill it be whole.

## CHAP. XXXI.

### Of the Ring-bone.

**T**HE Ring-bone is an ill disease, and appeareth before on the foote above the hoofe, aswell before as behind, and will be swolne thre inches broade, and a quarter of an inche or more of height, & the happe will stare and were thinne, and will make a Horse hault much, the cure is. Cast the horse, and with an yzen made flatte and thinne, burne away that grissell whiche annoyes him, then take War, Turpentine, Rozen, and Tarre, and Hogs greace, of each like quantitie, mingle them together plaister-wise, and with it cure the sore: this plaister wil also cure any other wound or ulcer whatsoeuer.

## CHAP. XXXII.

### Of VVindgals.

**V**Indgalls are easie to cure, they bee little swellings, like blibbs or bladdcrs, on eyther side the ioynt next vnto the fetter-locks, as well before as behinde, and they come through the occasion of great travells, in hard, grauilly, or sandy wayes.

The

## The approoued cure

the cure is. Take pitch, Rozen, and Mastick, of each like quantitie, melt the together, and with a stick lay it round about the Horses legges, & whilst it is hote lay flockes thereon: the nature of this playster, is never to come away whilst there is any windgall on the Horses legs, but when they are dyed vp, then it will fall away of it selfe.

## CHAP. XXXIII.

### Of Frettishing.

**F**rettishing is a sorance that cometh of ryding a horse, till hee sweat, and then to sette him vp without litter, where hee taketh suddaine colde in his feete, & chieflie before: it appeares vnder the heele in the harte of the foote, for it will growe durne, and were whyte and crumbly like a Pomys, and also in time it will shewe, by the wrinkes on his hoofe, and the hoofe will growe thicke and bruckle, hee shall not be able to tread on stoncs or hard ground, nor wel to travell, but stumble and fall: the cure is thus: Take and pare his feete so thin as may be, then rost two or three Egges in the hote embers very hard, and beeing extreame hote taken out of the fire, crush them in his foote, and then clap a pece of Leather thereon, and splint it that the Egges may not fall out, and so let him runne and hee will be sound.

## CHAP. XXXIV.

### Of Foundring.

**O**ff all other sorances, Foundring is soonest gotte, and hardliest cured: yet if it may bee perceived in twentie and fourre howres, and taken in hand, by this meanes heereafter prescribed, it shall be cured in other twentie and fourre howres: notwithstanding, the same receite, hath cured a horse that hath beene foundred a yere and more, but then it was longer in bringing it to passe.

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passee. Foundering commeth when a Horse is heated, being in his grease and very fatte, and taketh theron a suddaine cold which striketh downe into his legges, taking away the use and feeling thereof. The signe to know it is, the Horse cannot goe, but will stande cripling with all his four legges together: if you offer to turne him, he will couch his buttocks to the grounde, and some Horses haue I seene sitte on their buttocks to feede. The cure is thus: Let him blood of his two brest vaines, of his two shackle vaines, and of his two vaines aboue the crownets of his hinder heeves: if these vaines will bleede, take from them three pyntes at least, if they will not bleede, then open his necke vaine and take so much from thence. Sawe the blood, and let one stand by and stirre it as hee bleedes, least it growe into lumps, when he hath done bleeding, take as much Wheat-flower as will thicken the blode, the whites of Egges, and three or four yolkes, then take a good quantitie of Bolearnianacke, and a pynte of Strong Wineger, incorporate all these well together, and withall, charge his backe, necke heade and eares: then take two long ragges of cloth and dyp in the same charge, and withall, garter him so straite as may be aboue both the knees of his fore-legges, then let his lice, per take him out to some stonie causie, or high way paved with stone, and there one following him with a cudgell, let him trotte vp and downe it for the space of an houre or two, or more: that done, sette him vp and giue him some incate, and for his drinke let him haue a warme Mash. Some three or four hours after this, take off his garters, and sette him in some Pond of water vp to the myd-side, and so let him stande for two hours, then take him out and set him vp, the next day pull off his shooes, and pare his feete verie thin, and let him blood both of his heeles and toes, then sette on his shooes againe and stop them with Hoggs-grease and Branne boyling hote, and splint them vp, and so turne him out to runne, and he shall be sound.

## The approoued cure

### CHAP. XXXV.

#### Of the Colte euill.

**T**HE Colte euill is a disease that comineth to stonde Horses, through rancknesse of nature and want of vent, it appeareth in his Codde and sheathe, which will swell exceedingly, the cure is nothing, for if you will but every day, twice or thrice drine him vp to the mid-side in some Pond or running River, the swelling will fall and the Horse will do well. If the Horse be of yeeres, and troubled with this grefe, if to him you put a Mare it is not anysse, standing still in a stable without exercise, is a great occasion of this disease.

### CHAP. XXXVI.

#### Of the Botts.

**T**HE Botts are a kinde of wormes that lye in a horses stomacke, and they be an inch long, white colorred, and red headed, and as bigge as a fingers ende, and they be quicke, and sticke fast in the stomach, it appeares by the stamping of a Horse: and by his suddaine falling downe and tumbling, and beating of himselfe. The cure is: Take a young Chicken and kill it, and take the gutts out, and make the Horse swallow them, and hee will presently be well. The exraments of a child are also verie good, and cure in a moment.

### CHAP. XXXVII.

#### Of VVormes in generall.

**B**ESIDES the Botts, there are other Wormes, which lye in the great panche or belly of a horse, and they be shining of colour lyke a Snake, sixe inches in length, great in the midst and sharpe at both ends, as as much

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as a spynkle : they cause great paine in a horses belly , as you shall perceiue by his continuall striking of himselfe on the belly with his foote, the cure is thus : Give him two or threemornings together newe Milke and Garlicke boyled together, or chopt hayre in his prouender, eyther of both wil serue : it killeth the wormes & maketh them to voyde.

## CHAP. XXXVIII.

### Of the Hyde-bound.

**H**YDE-bounde is an ill disease , and commeth of two causes, eyther of too great labour and ryding fast with a continuall sweat, and then suddainly taking cold, which causeth the skinne to growe fast to hys sides, or els of mislike and pouerty through vnwholesomnes of his pasture, the signe to know it is easie, for his skin wil be so fast clunge to his body, that you cannot with your hand pull it from the bone, whereby, till it be loosed, it is impossible for him to feede : the cure is, let him blood : and if it be at the time of the yeere, give him once a day the blades of young Corne in a pretty bottle, and for his prouender gyue him sodden Barly : but if you cannot get young Corne, then will sodden Barly of it selfe, hauing store, loose his skinne, and set him sound.

## CHAP. XXXIX.

### Of the Nauill-gall.

**N**AUILL-gall is a sorance caused with a bad saddle , or with the buckle of some crooper, or such other, in the midst of the backe, iust opposite to the nauill, wherby it taketh the name : the hurt is dangerous, and of some thought incurable, but it is not so , for thus it may be cured : If it haue beene long hurt, and is ful of dead flesh, as soone it will be, which you may know by the blacknesse and sprungnes thereof, take a sharpe knife , and cut it

## The approoued cure

cleane away evn vnto the sound flesh, then apply this plai-  
ster: Take the yolk of an Egge newe laid, as much Hony  
and Wheate-flower as will make it thicke and stiffe, and  
warming it, lay it to the wounde: and if the wound in the  
curing heale too fast or breedeth ill flesh, which you shal know  
by the rednes and spungines thereof, you shal then scrape  
theron some Tar digrease, which will eate it away, and so  
by little and little cure the soze.

## CHAP. X.L.

For any galld backe in generall.

chap. 54 **O**f galld backs there are diuers kinds, yet all come  
most commonly of the crushing of some ill saddle,  
Pannell, or male pyllion, the cure is thys: if your  
saddle haue but wrung your horse backe, and not  
broken any hayre, so that it onely riseth vpp in an harde  
swelling, then you shall need to do no more but lay vpon  
it some wet hay, or some rotten strawe out of a dunghil, and  
so set on the saddle againe for all night, to keepe his backe  
warme, and it will be downe the next morning: but if it be  
not swolne, but onely the skinne frid'g'd away, and is rawe,  
then you shall lay onely to it the powder of Hony and lyne,  
the manner of making whereof, shalbe exprested in a chaps-  
ter hereafter: this powder wil dry vp and skin any wound,  
ulcer or impostunie, so it be well incarnated before: and it  
is necessary that no Horsmaister be without it at any time,  
but if your horses backe be soze hurt, so that it is both swoln  
and is impostunated, then must you take a sharp knife, and  
launce it in the nethermost part of the ulcer, so that the mat-  
ter haue issue downeward, for if you launce it aloft, then  
the matter that lyes low in the hollownes cannot get out,  
but rests still, and fistulateth: when you haue launced the  
soze, if you finde the concavitie deepe, then you shall make  
a tent of flaxe or cloth, and dyppe it in this salue following:  
Take of Deare-suit, of War, of Tarre, and of Turpen-  
tine, of each thre<sup>e</sup> ounces, and one ounce of Rozen, boyle  
and

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and mingle all these well together, and withall, tent the wound, then lay upon the head of the tent a broade plaster of the yolk of an Egge, Honny and wheate-flower, if you see any dead flesh grow in it, then Hardigrease, or red leade will take it away, and thus dresse it morning and euening, till it be whole: the scote of a Chunney and sweete Creame is a present remedy for any small hurt on a horses backe.

### CHAP. XLI.

#### Of the Spauen, both bone and blood.

**D**ubtlesse a Spauen is an euill sorance, and causeth a horse to halte principally in the beginning of the griefe, it appeareth on the hinder legs within, and against the ioynt, and it will be a little swolne, & some horses haue a thorowe Spauen, which appeareth within and without. Of Spauen there are two kindes, the one hard, the other soft: that is, a bone Spauen, and a bloode Spauen, for the bone Spauen, I hold it hard to cure, and therfore the lesse necessarie to be dealt withall, except great occasion vrge, and thus it may be holpen. Cast the horse, and with a hote yron slitte the fleshe that couereth the Spauen, in this soft, — | — | and then lay upon the Spauen, Cancharides, and Euforbiū boiled together in oyle Debay, and annoynt his legges round about, eyther with oyle of Roses, and with Vnguentum album camphiratum. Dresse him thus for three dayes together, then take it away, and for three dayes more lay to it onely upon flax vnsleacht Lyme, then after dresse it with Tarre till it be whole. The Cancharides and Euforbiū, will eate and kill the spungie bone, the Lyme will bring it cleane away, and the Tarre will suck out the peyson, and heale all vp sounde: but thys cure is dangerous, for if the incision bee doone by an unskilfull man, and he either by ignorance or by the swarwing of his hande, burne in twaine the great vaine which runnes crosse the Spauen, then the horse is spoyled.

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Now for the blood spauen, that is easily helpt, for I haue knowne diuers which haue bene but newlie beginning, helpt onely by taking vp the Spauen vaine, and letting it blode well beneath, and then to stop the wound with Sage and salte: but if it be a great blood spauen, then with a sharp knife cut it as you burnt the bone Spauen, & take the Spauen away, then heale it vp with Hogs-grease and Turpentine onely.

## CHAP. XLII.

### Of the Curve.

**A**Curve is a seurance that maketh a horse to halt much, and it appeares vpon his hinder leggs, straight hinde vpon the cambrell place, and a little beneath the Spauen, and will be swolne as bigge as halfe a Walnut, the cure is as followeth: Take a small corde, and binde his legge hard both aboue it and beneath it, then beate it, and rubbe it with a heauie sticke till it growe soft, then with a sleame strike it in thre o; four places, & with your thombes crush out the bruised filthy matter, then loose the corde, and annoynt it with Butter till it be whole.

## CHAP. XLIII.

### Of the String-halt.

**T**HE String-halt is a disease that maketh a horse twitch vp his legge suddainly, and so halte much, it commeth sometimes naturally, and sometimes casuallly, by meanes of some great cold, whereby the sinewes are straitned: the best cure heercof, is to dig a pitte in some dunghill, as deepe as the horse is hie, and sette the horse in it, and couer him ouer with warme dunge, and so let him stand the space of two houres, then take him out and make him cleane, and then bathe him all ouer with Drayne oyle made warme, and it will helpe him.

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## of Horses diseases.

### CHAP. XLIII.

#### Of the Myllets.

**T**HE Myllets is a griefe that appeareth in the fetlocks behinde, and causeth the hayre to shedde thre or fourre inches of length, and a quarter of an inche in breadth, like as it were bare and ill to cure, but thus is the cure: First wash it well with strong Lye, and rub it till it bleede, then binde unto it Honey, unslackt lyme, and Deares suet, boyl'd and mingled together, this do so the space of a woeke, and it shall be whole.

### CHAP. XLV.

#### Of the Paynes.

**P**Aynes is a sorance that commeth of hote ill vmos, and of ill keeping, it appeareth in the fetlocks, and will swell in the winter time, and will sende forth a sharpe water, the hayre will stare, & the cure is thus: Wash them euery day twice or thrice with Gunpowder and Vineger, and they will be whole in one weeke at the most.

### CHAP. XLVI.

#### Of the Scratches.

**S**Cratches will cause a horse to halt sore, and they come onely by naughtie keeping, and they appeare in the pasternes vnder the fetlocks, as if the skinne were cutte ouerthwart, that a man may lay in a wheate straw, the cure is thus: Binds unto them the hayre beeing cut cleane away, blacke Sope and Lyme knode together, for thre dayes, then lay that by, and annoynt the place with Butter, and heale the sore with Bozes greace and Tarre mixt well together.

### CHAP.

## The approoued cure

### CHAP. XLVII.

#### Of an Attaynt.

**A**ttaynt is a griefe that commeth by an ouer-reach, as clapping one leg vpon another, or by some other horses treading vpon his heeles, the cure is: take a sharpe knife and cut out the ouer-reache, that is, if it be never so deepe like a hole cutte it plaine & smooth how broade soever you make it, then washe it with Woere and Salt: and lay to it Hogges grease, Ware, Turpentine, and Rozen, of each like quantitie boyled and mingled together: and thys will in fewe dayes heale him be it never so soore.

### CHAP. XLVIII.

#### Of grauelling.

**G**rauelling is a hurt will make a Horsse to halt, and commeth of Grauell and little Stones, that goeth in betweene the shooe and the hart of the soote, the cure is: take off the shooe, and let him be wel pared, then sette on the shooe againe, and stop it with Pitch, Rozen, and Tallowe, and this shall helpe.

### CHAP. XLIX.

#### Of accloyd or prickt.

**A**ccloyd is a herte that commeth of ill shooing, when a Smith driveth a nayle into the quicke, which will make him to halfe, and the cure is, to take off the shooe, and to cut the hoofe away, to lay the soote bare: then lay to it Ware, Turpentine, and Deare-suet, which will heale it.

### CHAP.

## of Horses diseases.

### CHAP. L.

#### Of the Scabbe.

**T**HIS Scabbe is a foule scurfe in divers parts of a horses body, and commeth of pouerty or ill keeping, or many times by going amongst Woods where they are infected with water boughes: it is most incident to old Horses, which will die thereon, and chiefly in the Spring tyme when newe blood appeares: for the cure looke in the 23. Chapter before.

### CHAP. LI.

#### Of Lousines.

**T**HERE be Horses that will be Lousie, and it commeth of pouertie, cold, and ill keeping, and it is oftnest amongst young Horses, and most men take little heed unto it, and yet they will die thereon, the cure is, to washe them three mornings together in Staue-aker and warme water.

### CHAP. LII.

#### Of VVarts.

**T**HIS a horse there is a default that is neyther sorance, hurt, nor disease, and that is, if a horse want Warts behinde beneath the Spauen place, for then he is no Chapmans ware if he be wild, but if he be tame and haue been ridden upon, then Cauat empior, let the byer beware, for he hath both his eyes to see, and his hands to handle. It is a saying that such a Horse shall die suddainly, when he hath liued so many yeeres as the Poone was dayes olde at such time as he was foaled.

F.

CHAP.

# The approoued cure

## CHAP. LIII.

### Of Enterfayring.

**E**nterfayring is a griefe that commeth sometimes by ill shooing, and sometimes naturally, when a Horse trots so narrow that hee hewes one legge vpon another, it appeareth both before and behinde, betweene the feete against the fetlocks, and there is no remedy but shewing him, with shooes made thinnne and flatte on the out-side, and narrow and thicke within.

## CHAP. LIII.

### How to make the powder of Hony and Lyme.

**F**irst take halfe a pynt of Hony, and as much fine drest Lyme to knead it with, as will make it as stiffe as any pastre, then beate it flatte like a cake, and lay it on a Tyle-stone, then sette it on a hotte fire, and there let it bake till it be so hard that you may beate it to powder: then take it off, and whe it is cold beate it to dust in a Morter, and put it in a bladder, thys will dry vp and skinne any hurt whatsoeuer.

## CHAP. LV.

### Of the Anticor.

**A**nticor, commeth of superfluity of euill blood, or spyrit in the arteries, and also of inflammation in the liner, which is ingendred by meanes of too choyse keeping, and ouermuch rest, which choaketh the vistall power, and occasion unnaturall swellings in the brest, which if they ascend vpward and come into the necke, they are instant death: the cure thereof is in this sorte. Let him bleed so as he may bleede abundantly, then with a sharpe knife

## of Horses diseases.

knyfe in diuers places cut the swelling, which done, sette a Cupping-glasse thereon, and Cuppe it till the glasse filled with foule water fall away of it selfe: then give the Horse to drinke three mornings together a pynt of Halmesey wel stirred with Hynamon, Lycoras, and a little Beza stonc, and during his sicknes, let his drinke be warmed, mingled with eyther Bzanne or Hault.

## CHAP. LVI.

### Of tyred Horses.

**I**f your Horse with two extreame trauell shall be tryed, and brought to such weakenes as hee is not able to goe, then it shall not be amisse thus to recover him, first let him be well rubb and kept warme, then spyre into hys nostrells strong Wine vineger, and give him to drinke a pynt of strong Hack: or if you can get it, fife or sixe spoonesfulls of Doctor Steuens water, which after he hath taken, it will so reviue him, as within an howre or two after you may boldly aduenture to trauell him a fresh.

## CHAP. LVII.

### Of the euill habite of the stomack.

**I**f your Horse eyther by inward sicknesse, or by present surfette, growe to a loath of his meate, or by weaknes of his stomacke cast vp his meate and drinke, this shall bee the cure for the same: first, in all the drynks hee drynks, let him haue the powder of hote spyces, as namely Ginger, Annysedes, Lycoris, Hynamon, and Pepper, then blow vp into his nostrells the powder of Tobacco to occasion huncresse, instantly after he hath eaten any meate, for an houre together after, let one stand by him, and holde at his nose a peece of sower Leuen steept in Wineger: then annoynt all his brest ouer with the Dyle of Ginneper and Pepper mixt together.

## The approoued cure

### CHAP. LVIII.

#### Of the Frush.

**T**he Frush is the tenderest part of the sole of the foote, which by vnoys distilling many times downe from the legs, occasion inflamations in that parte, which may very easily bee perceived by the impetumation of the same: the cure is, first having taken off the shooe, pare away all the corrupted and naughty matter, vntill the soze looke rawe, then nayle on a hollow shooe made for the purpose, and take of soote a handfull, of the iuyce of Houselick and of Creame, with the white of an Egge or two, as much as will thicken the same: with this stop vp the soze, & splint it, so as it may not fall out, renewing it vntill it be whole: but during the cure, haue regard that the soze foote touch not any wet, for that is much hurtfull.

### CHAP. LIX.

#### Old Ulcers or wounds.

**T**o cure an olde Ulcer, as Fistula, Gall, or Botch, or any newe received wounde, these are the best salues and most approoued in mine experiance: take of Ho-ny halfe a pynte, of Deare suet two ounces, of Tar, digrease beaten to powder, as much, boyle all these exce-  
dingly well vpon the fire, then with the same luke warme, taint or plaister any venemous soze, and it will recure it. If you take of Ware, Turpentine, Oyle of Roses, or hogs grease, of each like quantity, and halfe so much Tar as any one of the other simples, melt all these together, and beeing well incorporated together, eyther taint or plaister anie wounde, and it will heale it. Also, if you take the greene leaues of Tobacco bruised, and put them into any greene wound, they will heale it: the ashes of Tobacco burnt, if they be strewed vpon any soze that is neare skinning, it wil skinne

## of Horses diseases.

skinne it perfectly, and also it will incarnate well, if the bl-  
cer be not too deepe and dangerous. There be many other  
salues, plaisters, and vnguents, whiche I could set downe,  
but sithence I haue experienced these for most effectuall, I  
omit the other as superfluous.

## CHAP. LX.

### Of the Quitter-bone.

**Q**uitter-bone is a rounde harde swelling vpon the  
cronket of the hoofe, betwixt the hoofe & the quar-  
ter, and for the most part, groweth on the inside of  
the foote, the originall effect thereof is the fretting  
of grauell underneath the shooe, whiche bruseth the heele,  
or els by meanes of some stubbe, or the pricking of some  
nayle, through the paine wherof the grissell is loosened,  
breeding euill umors, whiche be in dede the grounde of the  
Quitter-bone: it is to bee knowne by the Horses halting,  
and by the apparent swelling to the eye of that part, whiche  
in thre or fourre dayes will growe vnto a head and breake,  
euacuating great abundance of filthie matter at a little  
hole, the cure is thus: Take a hote yron, made in fashon  
of a knife, and with it burne out the fleshe, in compasse of a  
Hoone, till you come to feele the grissell, then burne it out  
too: then take Wardigrease, fresh Butter, and Tarre moul-  
ten together, and dypping fine Towe therein, stoppe vp the  
hole, then lay thereon a Deare-cloth hys Deare-suit and  
Ware, and so let him rest for the first day: the next day, take  
of Melrosatum, oyle of Rose, ware, & Turpentine, of each  
like quantitie, infuse them all on the fire together, and with  
that salue dresse the soore morning & euening, til it be whole.  
But if you finde any proude flesh to grow, then forget not to  
lay thereon some redde Leade, or Wardigrease: and with-  
all, haue an especiall regarde, that the vpper parte of the  
wounde, heale not faster then the bottome, for feare of fi-  
stulating.